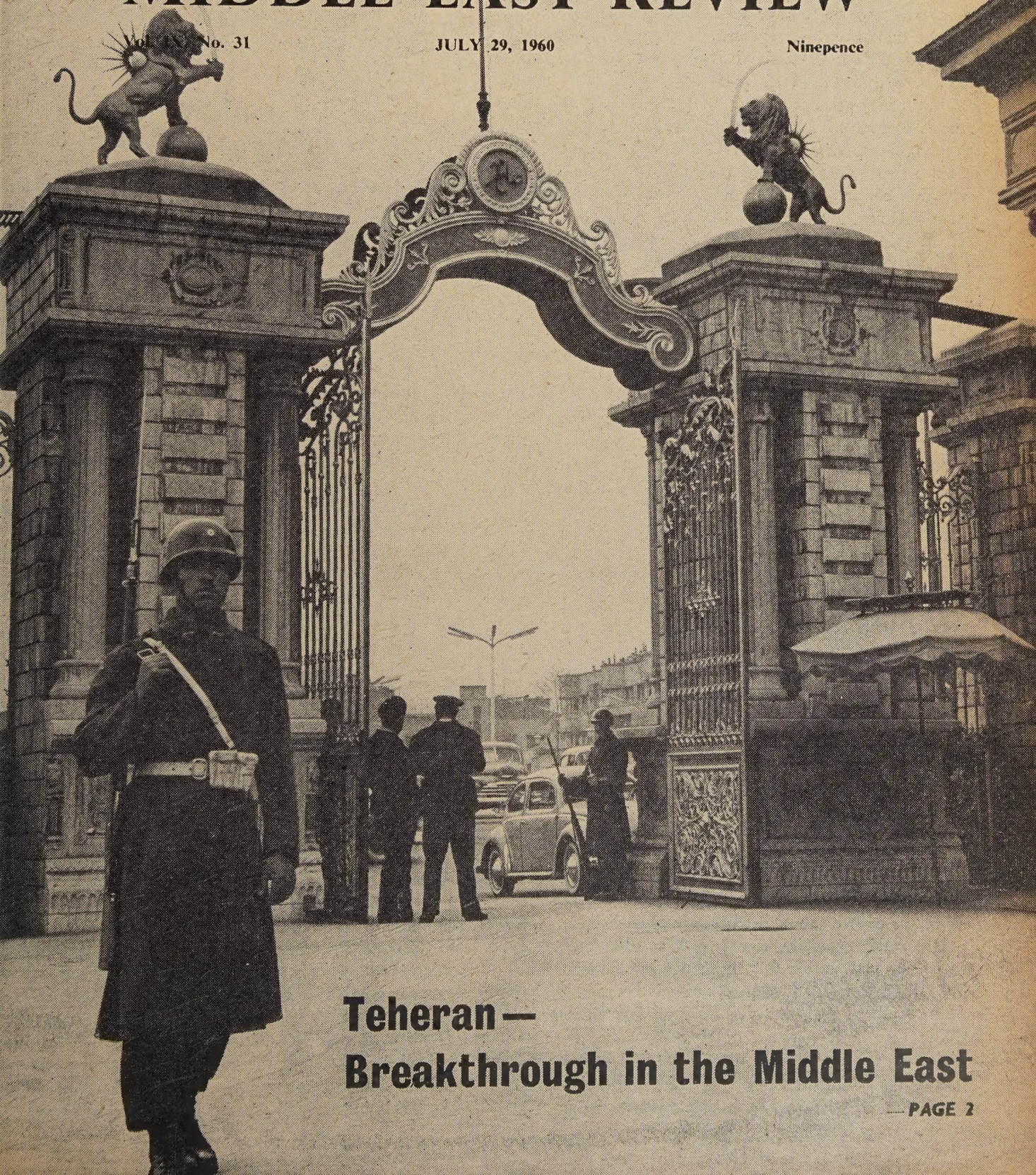


# JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. 18, No. 31

JULY 29, 1960

Ninepence



**Teheran—  
Breakthrough in the Middle East**

— PAGE 2



## COMMENT

### REMEMBER ABDULLAH!

The Shah's statement about Persia's recognition of Israel now appears to have been made in more incidental manner than was first reported. He apparently recalled the existing *de facto* state of Persian-Israeli relations in reply to a question at his press conference in Teheran last Saturday, without adding anything to it. But it was enough to produce one of the most extraordinary—and revealing—responses from President Nasser. He not only closed the Embassy of the United Arab Republic in Teheran; he not only sent the Persian Ambassador in Cairo packing; but he also announced that he would have nothing more to do with the Shah, "that puppet of Zionism and imperialism," until the Shah's régime was overthrown by the people. The implied promise and threat were unmistakable.

This threat, this challenge, this throwing down of the gauntlet by President Nasser has created a new situation which clearly neither the Shah nor the western governments anticipated when the Shah answered the loaded question last Saturday. For this has now become a test case for the Shah and, no less so, for the western governments. It naturally also involves Israel; but it also vitally affects Turkey. This is no rhetoric. It is sombre fact, and London and Washington will have to do some quick thinking and acting, if they are not to repeat the fatal mistakes of their predecessors in 1950.

\* \* \*

Let us therefore first be quite clear about what the Shah has done, and why he has roused President Nasser's anger to an almost hysterical degree. The Shah's statement has to be read in conjunction with the brutally frank declaration of what is nothing less than the "Nasser Doctrine" in Cairo last week. The resolutions passed at the National Union Assembly of the United Arab Republic (*reported on pages 17 and 18*) form one of the most threatening documents to have come out of the Middle East for a long time. For they call on President Nasser to claim absolute authority over the international relations of the Middle East and over Africa.

They demand the cession of Turkish territory to Syria, call for the overthrow of British control in Aden and the Persian Gulf, proclaim the U.A.R.'s intention to see Israel destroyed, and seek to influence the African countries to abandon their connections with Israel. This is nothing short of Nasser's own Monroe Doctrine for the Middle East and Africa: nothing is to be permitted which does not have his stamp of approval.

And then came the Shah and punctured this Nasserist concept. In other words, in the context of the events

in Cairo last week, the Shah's statement was virtually a declaration of independence from the diplomatic bullying and dictation which has increasingly characterised the Nasserist régime in Cairo in its relations with the rest of the Middle East and Africa. The Shah said a loud and emphatic "No" to Nasser, and thus not only angered the U.A.R. President, but also questioned his claim to supreme authority in the area from Morocco to the Indian Ocean. It is no wonder that Nasser reacted the way he did.

\* \* \*

But now we come to the Abdullah parallel. In March 1950, King Abdullah and Reuven Shiloah had decided on the heads of a non-aggression treaty between Israel and the Hashemite Kingdom. It would have been a significant first step towards a Middle Eastern settlement. But before making his final decision, Abdullah consulted the British Government; he wanted to know whether he would have Britain's diplomatic support if he proceeded with the treaty. The British answer, in effect, was to advise Abdullah to abandon the project. He was told that he would be isolated in the Arab League, and that it would be difficult for the British Government to support him against the other Arab states. So Abdullah gave up, convinced that this surrender was a mistake and certain that it would be the last chance for many years.

How right he was. But the advice did not save him. It did not save the British. It did not help the Palestine Arab refugees. A decade has passed, and we are not yet back where we were in March 1950. But the Shah's statement is a step in the right direction. It is a challenge to Cairo's boast—and also to Moscow's—that nothing can be done to settle Middle East disputes without the approval of Cairo. It is also a bold declaration that President Nasser's territorial ambitions will be resisted. But what will the British Government, the U.S. Administration and the French Government do this time? Will they also advise the Shah to withdraw, as Abdullah was counselled last time?

\* \* \*

Or will they recognise their opportunity and act accordingly? This means giving full diplomatic backing to the Shah; but it also means much more. It means a special and determined effort to improve political and economic conditions in Persia; particularly economic aid to speed and enlarge the reforms which the Shah has undertaken. For what has now begun is not only a battle over the Shah's recognition of Israel, but also the decisive struggle to keep Persia out of the Soviet bloc. Whether he has intended it or not, Nasser's outbursts against the Shah has now put him in the position of Russian pace-maker in the clearly calculated Middle East crisis into which we are once more heading.



# JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL: 100 Salisbury Sq. House,  
Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4  
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● Cover: Entrance to the  
Majlis in Teheran.

—Photo Almasi

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# TURKEY

## WHAT MADE NASSER DO IT?

### CONSEQUENCES OF THE "INCREDIBLE BLUNDER"

from our special correspondent

#### Ankara:

Two "incredible blunders", as Nation-  
al Unity Committee spokesman Colonel  
Mucip Atakli described them, by the  
Nasser regime are having the most unex-  
pected repercussions here. The first  
"blunder" was the claim staked by the  
National Union Congress in Cairo for  
the return of the Hatay province (other-  
wise known as Iskanderun or Alexan-  
dretta) to Syria.

This, coming on the eve of the 21st  
anniversary of the cession of Hatay to  
Turkey, has produced immediate and  
sharp reaction. Public denunciation of  
the Cairo demand was immediate and  
uninhibited. At the official wreath-  
laying ceremony in the Square of the  
Republic here, the Nasser regime was  
described as "those who indulge in blun-  
ders, in corruption and in vain illusions".

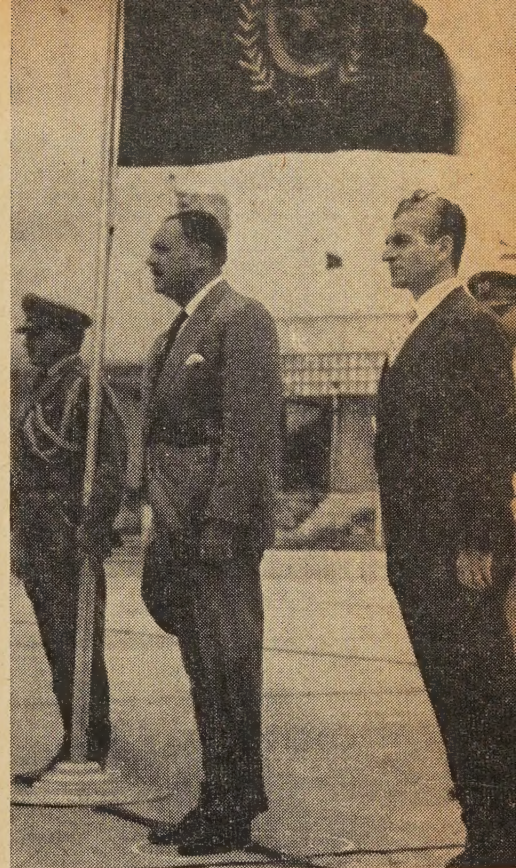
At the same time, diplomatic steps  
were taken here and in Cairo to make  
sure that President Nasser was left under  
no illusion about the Turkish reaction.

**Nasser's second blunder:** But Tues-  
day's attack on the Shah and the implied  
threat of his overthrow has really upset  
the new military régime. It has also re-  
moved any doubts they had about the re-  
orientation of Turkish policy towards  
Nasser. It was no secret that probably  
a majority among the officers was pre-  
pared to abandon the policy of the Men-  
deres administration which had been  
strongly opposed to Nasserism.

In fact, among the revolutionary offi-  
cers there was a powerful group which  
might be described as Nasserist in its  
sympathies. Many of them wanted a con-  
siderable switch in Turkish foreign policy  
and a withdrawal from CENCO. Observers  
here felt that they were biding their time.

**Only a "Neguib":** But Nasser has now  
made this policy switch virtually impos-

[President Nasser's actual words were:  
"We shall wait until the day on which  
Persia is liberated from reaction and  
corruption, liberated from the control  
of imperialism and Zionism, before re-  
opening our Embassy among a free,  
great and noble Persian people. This,  
my brothers, is our reply to this provo-  
cation."—Ed. J.O.]



SHAH AND AYOUB  
Face to face with Nasserism

sible. He has instead produced consider-  
able mental anguish among the younger  
officers who were the main instruments  
in the coup and who look on the present  
head of Government, General Gursel, as  
little more than a "Neguib" preparing the  
ground for the Turkish "Nasser."

For the Egyptian Nasser has, in  
effect, now confirmed that what  
the Menderes régime had said about  
Nasserism was largely true. And it  
makes it all the more difficult to bring  
charges of treason against the former  
President and Prime Minister. On the  
contrary, the two statements about Hatay  
and on Persia have put the whole coun-  
try on its guard against Nasser.

Nasser's self-exposure has come as con-  
siderable relief to western diplomatic and  
NATO circles who have become increas-  
ingly anxious about Turkey's future stand-  
ing with the west. The young officers who  
made the revolution, these circles point  
out, have remained in the background.  
Neither they nor their policies are known  
to the west, but what little information  
there is has not been reassuring.

**In opposition:** They were expected to  
push General Gursel aside, when the time  
came, just as Nasser relegated Neguib.  
They may still do that, but from now on  
they will be in opposition to Nasser and  
not sympathisers. This is now the most  
significant consequence of Cairo's latest  
territorial demand and political threat.  
But will it be Nasser's last?



# MIDDLE EAST

## KASSEM'S ARMED MIGHT

### "EVERYTHING FOR PALESTINE"

*from our Baghdad correspondent,  
at present in Beirut*

I have had to await the opportunity of my arrival here to tell you something of what really happened in Baghdad during the celebration of the July 14 revolution anniversary.

Things were not as rosy as the authorities and the pro-government organs have tried to make out. There were several bloody outbreaks during the actual processions. While Kassem sat proud and starry-eyed at one end of the street—effectively screened off by a major force of security guards—communists and nationalists battled at the other end.

A number of police were killed and wounded trying to break up battles in which the contestants used knives and revolvers. There was one major outbreak right outside Kassem's own Defence Ministry, in the heart of the town and in broad daylight.

**Amazing display:** But the communists, by Iraqi standards, were very careful not to let things go too far lest they invite retribution on the scale of Kirkuk. As a matter of fact, the weight of uniformed authority in the streets was sufficient to ensure that the clashes were "kept within bounds."

It is certain that the amazing display of armed might in the military parade was intended as much for internal as external consumption. A really stupendous collection of material was on show. In the air, there were Vampires and MiG 17s. On the ground we were treated to a three-hour march past of vast quantities of new tanks, armoured cars, artillery, anti-aircraft guns and so on, British, American but mostly from Eastern Europe.

The difference between this year and last is really incredible and proves that Kassem has done a lot of work on the forces. Spending has obviously been on a large scale and the only result can have been to run Iraq even deeper into debt. But this is not the end. More material continues to arrive regularly.

**All promises kept:** Iraq has never seen the like of this and the Egyptians will certainly be amazed, not least by the turn-out of troops. Their bearing was admirable, the spit and polish effective.

Al-Abdi can afford to pat himself on the back.

It was interesting, later, to hear Kassem, in a speech to the Military College, refer to the specially cordial relations with the Soviet Union. He stated that the Russians had kept all their promises to Iraq and fulfilled every one of their undertakings.

**Egyptians honoured guests:** I can only believe that Kassem was speaking in a military sense for there, with Russian assistance, he has an achievement unequalled in any other field. The Russians have certainly carried out their promise that they would assist Kassem in creating a real and fully-trained army.

The Egyptians were well-placed to view the proceedings. The U.A.R. Charge d'Affaires was the official representative of his country and visiting Egyptian journalists were accorded every honour.

And yet there was not one word, as far as I can discover, in the Egyptian press, despite the fact that a reception was held in Cairo and attended by Mourad Ghalib, Egyptian Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

**"Money, arms, everything":** It is obvious, despite the attempts at reconciliation reportedly made by Indonesia, the Yemen and even Tito, that neither Kassem nor Nasser is prepared to take up a position which would imply a readiness to play second fiddle to the other. Until they have got over this seemingly insurmountable problem, their relationship must remain unsettled.

Their contest for the leadership of Palestinians in "regaining the usurped homeland" continues unabated. Cairo has had its parade of Palestinian troops and its National Union Congress resolutions pledging total aid in the "holy march" for the recovery of Palestine.

Iraq has had Kassem's pledge to back the Palestinians with "money, arms, efforts and everything." Iraq, Kassem boasted, had prepared arms and a force to be placed at the disposal of the "victorious Palestinian people."

**Tragi-comedy in Beirut:** But, as the situation required, he went a step further than Nasser by adopting the guise of the wise statesman. "The Arab states must stop the altercations among them, return to sense and justice, and devise a just solution for the Palestine problem. Once this idea is realised, the eternal Palestinian Republic will come into being."

However, should this give rise to any thoughts that Iraq was prepared to cede the leadership of the Palestinians to anyone else, Kassem was quick to point out to his audience that they had already had



SHEHAB  
*Back to the fatherland*

an opportunity of seeing "the nucleus of the Palestinian Army marching in the parade alongside their brethren, the Iraqi troops."

After all this and my exciting sideline trip to Saudi Arabia, it has been rather relaxing to witness at first hand the tragi-comedy of President Shehab's on-off resignation. The President submitted his resignation to the Lebanese Parliament on Wednesday of last week.

**Prime Minister forestalled:** The Speaker of the House was to be seen in tears. So were officials at the Presidential Palace. The Prime Minister was bewildered—he was just about to hand in the resignations of himself and the Cabinet to the President, but was forestalled by the President's own action.

Eight hours later, ninety deputies descended on the President to demand that he withdraw his resignation. Their arrival coincided with a power failure and one of them, grabbing a candle used to light the Palace, set fire to the President's note of resignation. (The power lines had been cut by enthusiastic soldiers firing into the air.) Ten minutes later, Shehab had decided to stay on so as to "safeguard the fatherland."

What the whole affair amounted to was a rather transparent attempt by the President to enhance his authority, an attempt that was completely successful. More than ever now the country considers him to be the effective *Homo Lebanesis*.



# ISRAEL

## DAYAN TAKES THE PLUNGE

"SETTLEMENT AND KIBBUTZ WON'T CAPTURE THE YOUTH"

from Israel Shamir

**Tel Aviv:**

Still suffering from the shock effects of Char Smilanski's dramatic presentation of the present-day crisis in Israeli youth, which he delivered to the Mapai Secretariat three weeks ago, party leaders and veterans were last week subjected to another volley of home truths on the same topic, this time from Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan.

He was sharp, terse and straight to the point. "How many of the youth today realise that the border is only fifteen kilometres from Tel Aviv?" Dayan asked. The problems of the country have become theoretical and the young generation prefers not to be bothered with them." Youth had to be brought back to the reality of Israel's struggle. They had to be taught to re-identify themselves with this struggle.

But, he declared, surveying the veterans gathered for the resumed discussion on the role of youth, they could not do this so long as they believed that the only valid pioneering education was the reaching of agricultural labour and collective settlement.

**"Not by agriculture alone":** "The youth should be taught to see other ideals than Nahalal, Ein Harod or Lachish; agricultural settlement and the kibbutz cannot be the only aspirations. I do not see the future of the Negev depending on agricultural settlement only. The Negev will be redeemed by quarries, by industry, by a thriving port and also by agricultural labour."

To some this was long-awaited truth, to others rank heresy. To the vested interests of the settlement movement it was an undeniable challenge. Indeed, Dayan made no pretence that it was otherwise. He took issue with Itzhak Tabenkin, spiritual father of the Kibbutz Hameuhad movement, for attempting to establish the kibbutz movement as a separate entity with needs differing from those of the State.

**Mapam's concern:** This caused uproar within the ranks of the kibbutz movement where fears are already being expressed that Dayan, in the key role of Agriculture Minister, will check the



WHERE DOES THE PROBLEM LIE—WITH THE YOUTH OR THEIR ELDERS?  
*Agriculture won't uproot them from the cities—the solution is the key to Israel's future*

policy of favouritism towards the kibbutzim which has been a central point of Ministry of Agriculture policy in the past.

But Mapai has not been alone in its preoccupation with the problems of youth. In the ranks of Mapam, too, there has been some deep heart-searching. In an outstanding contribution on the subject to the recent Kibbutz Hameuhad conference, party leader Yaacov Hazan urged that the youth of today should not be criticised or belaboured.

"Rather," he said, "we should realise that they are undergoing a much more difficult period than we ever went through." The pioneers of Hazan's days had clear goals and strove to create a new collective structure, to cultivate the swamps and the desert, and to establish a state.

**Concern without question:** But the youth of today had no similar objectives. They lived in an established framework in which their parents had already achieved all the goals. They were not called upon to rebel against the existing structure and create something new, but to follow in the footsteps of their parents. And this was much more difficult.

In a sense, Hazan was describing the symptoms, and Dayan prescribing a possible cure. That the town youth of today is no longer attracted to life in a kibbutz is a fact which even leaders of the kibbutz movement are beginning to realise.

And yet, nothing has so far been done

to develop and canalise the intellectual and physical energies of the nation's young people in a constructive direction. The veterans bemoan the lack of youthful interest in pioneering youth movements, never for a moment halting to question whether there might not be something wrong with the movements themselves.

**Tremendous vested interests:** Dayan has pointed one way forward. But if he is to secure advantage from his attack, he will first have to overcome tremendous vested interests within Mapai itself. It is not a battle that he can fight alone.

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## LESSON FROM THE TROUBLED AIR

### EL AL MAY NOT BE THE LAST WALK-OUT

*from our own correspondent*

#### Tel Aviv :

As strikes go, the walk-out of El Al air crew could not be ranked among the world's major industrial disputes. Only 200 workers—the air crews of El Al's seven planes—stopped work.

But for Israel—and for the Histadrut in particular—there were a number of hard lessons to be learned. If they were taken to heart, a considerable improvement could result in labour relations, especially in such large, publicly owned enterprises as El Al, Zim, and Solel Boneh.

The strike itself was caused by bad handling on the part of the Histadrut and the El Al management. Exasperation resulting from bureaucracy, red tape and procrastination brought the men out.

**Assurances wanted :** Negotiations between them and the airline's management began more than nine months ago. The air crews were not demanding higher wages, but better social conditions. Above all they wanted a pension fund to protect them from the bogey of grounding, the fate of most pilots above the age of forty.

They also wanted the assurance of suitable jobs at the end of their flying days, and demanded an increased expense allowance while abroad, claiming that their daily allowance was hardly sufficient for three square meals.

The negotiations dragged on; tempers rose but nothing was done. Some months ago, the Histadrut joined in the negotiations and Aharon Becker, head of its Trade Unions Department, pledged a speedy solution to the deadlock. But the procrastination continued.

**Telephones disconnected :** Two weeks ago, the air crews tired of waiting. Their legally constituted committee, headed by Leslie Easterman, war-time R.A.F. ace, bluntly asked the Histadrut: "Will you back us all the way?" The Histadrut answer was a refusal to reply under threats.

The crews then set a deadline for the termination of the talks, but at the end of it they were told that the discussions had once more been postponed. The next day the exasperated air crews walked out.

The El Al management, on its part, reacted hastily, severely and perhaps none too wisely. Twenty-five air crew members

received dismissal notices and their telephones—installed by the company—were disconnected within twenty-four hours.

**People apart ?** An El Al spokesman declared that the men's demands were greatly exaggerated. Hardly any of the large air lines had pension funds, while the wages and conditions of the air crews were much better than in many of the smaller companies. The demand of the air crews to have part of their pension fund in foreign currency was ridiculous,



"WAR" IN THE NEGEV  
Knesset Speaker Luz and Army Chief Laskov tour the battle area during last week's army manoeuvres

and showed that they considered themselves to be apart from the rest of the population. But this demand had been withdrawn months ago.

After a week of mutual recriminations, full agreement was reached. El Al agreed to the establishment of a pension fund, while other demands put by the strikers would be settled by a government committee within a prescribed period. Both sides were satisfied by the results and the quarrel was settled.

Two points have been underscored by the strike. One was that the walk-out, which cost El Al, one way or another, more than a million Israeli pounds, could easily have been avoided. The men were goaded into taking drastic action by the high-handed manner in which their demands were dealt with by the trade union and by the management.

**Restlessness :** The other point is that professional workers, in similar key

positions to those of the El Al air crews, may also be driven to take drastic action unless the Histadrut shows more sympathy for their demands.

Academic and professional workers in the government and in public enterprises are becoming increasingly restless, a consequence of the Histadrut policy of maintaining as small a gap as possible between the wages of the intellectuals and those of unskilled workers.

The El Al strike was a warning, and unless there is a change in the Histadrut policy on the remuneration of intellectuals and professionals, further wild-cat strikes of the nature of the El Al walk-out are almost bound to occur.

## EBAN MOVING INTO EDUCATION

### TEACHERS HOPE FOR SUPPORT ON PAY ISSUE

*from our own correspondent*

#### Jerusalem :

Were it not for the fact that the Cabinet at its meeting on Sunday became bogged down in a host of religious issues (of which the future of Rabbi Toledano must be accounted as one), Abba Eban's appointment as Minister of Education would have been official this week.

Approval of his new appointment must now await the next meeting of the Cabinet. Eban's elevation from the Ministry without Portfolio will constitute the final stage in the ministerial reshuffle of recent weeks, which leaves Ben-Gurion once again with his two major posts, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.

Eban's appointment has not been unopposed. Some senior officials within the Education Ministry favoured the appointment of Deputy Minister of Education Ami Assaf, mainly because they considered him "safe"—or, in other words, because they believed he would not want to introduce too many changes in the existing routine.

**Support of Lavon :** Assaf, however, was never seriously in the running. Eban was a favourite not only with his party leadership but also with the elementary school teachers (who have not forgiven Assaf his opposition to their wage claims) and also with the secondary school teachers, who feel that they can count on Eban's understanding. Eban also had the telling support of Histadrut General Secretary Pinhas Lavon.

There will be no hasty proclamations on Israel's educational future from the new Minister. He always likes to work himself gradually into a new post and



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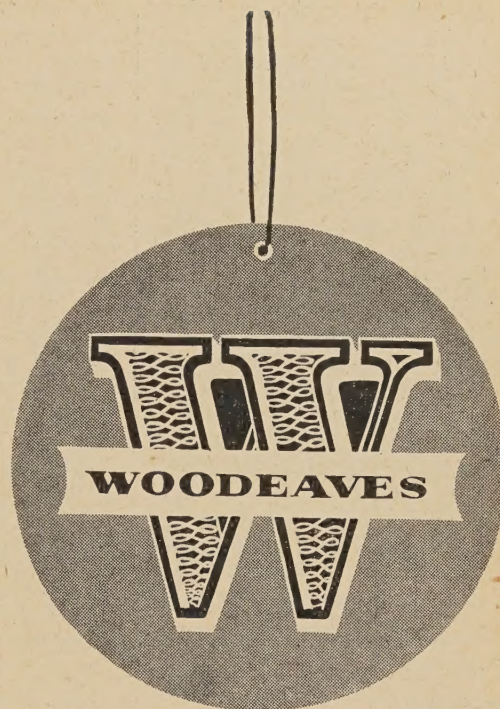
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to dig deep into the problems before coming up with a statement of views.

Some of his general ideas, however, are already on record. One of them is his opposition to basing Israel's educational system purely on western cultural values. In fact, if his earlier statements accurately reflect his current views, he is not at all enthusiastic about achieving any sort of cultural uniformity at this stage of Israel's development.

**The President's view:** Quite the contrary. He has expressed the opinion that the various cultural trends brought into the country by the successive waves of immigration should be "modernised" rather than eliminated, so that the end result would contain elements of all the cultures now represented. This, incidentally, coincides with the often expressed private views of President Ben-Zvi.

His popularity among the teachers

was enhanced by a speech he delivered a fortnight ago to the International Conference of Teachers' Trade Unions in which he developed the thesis that the teacher's function in a developing economy is of the greatest importance and that society should recognise this by improving the teacher's status. Although this does not necessarily imply support for their salary demands, it does carry the sort of overtones that the teachers like to hear.

In some unexpected quarters, however, there is still reluctance to concede that Eban is the best man for the job. *Davar* Knesset correspondent Vera Eliashiv suggested last week that he had yet to acquire sufficient of the country's ideological background to assume the role of educator, a statement more complimentary to the freedom of the press than indicative of an understanding of the role of a Minister of Education.

## IS ISRAEL TOO NONCHALANT ABOUT ARGENTINA?

### DEEP CONCERN IN JEWISH COMMUNITY

*from our own correspondent*

#### New York:

The possibility that the Eichmann case may be returned to the United Nations was being openly considered here in the wake of the surprise announcement from Buenos Aires that Israeli Ambassador Arielev Levavi was no longer welcome there.

This latest move in the Eichmann case came last week, when Foreign Minister Diogenes Taboada summoned Levavi to his office in Buenos Aires and notified him of the Government's decision that he was *persona non grata*, but added that no deadline had been set for his departure.

In contrast with the almost nonchalant view being taken in Israel of this development, reports from Argentina indicated that it constituted a virtual break in diplomatic relations between the two countries.

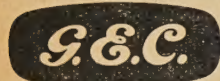
**Something of a surprise:** The Argentine Ambassador to Israel, Rodolfo Garcia Arias, was recalled more than a month ago. The Argentinian authorities announced that Arias would not return to Israel where Argentinian affairs are in the hands of Eduardo Colombo, the Chargé d'Affaires.

When the Security Council passed a watered-down resolution on Argentina's behalf, it was generally felt that the matter would be settled through normal diplomatic channels. That it did not work out that way has come as something of a surprise, though not so much in Buenos Aires where, according to reports received here, the Argentinian Jewish community is deeply concerned over the repercussions and a possible intensification of anti-Jewish sentiment.

Some Argentinian officials—as in other Latin American lands—are prone to equate the local Jewish community with Israel, a situation that, insofar as the Eichmann affair is concerned, does not particularly help in a solution of the whole matter.

**Difficult:** It is difficult to see what more Israel can—or is prepared to do—to placate the Argentinians. But certainly the Israeli press is making a bad error in suggesting, as some papers have done, that the Argentine is going through some meaningless and formalistic ritual.

#### COMPANY MEETING



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The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the chairman and managing director, Sir Leslie Gamage, M.C.:

The trading profit for the year ended March 31st, 1960, amounts to £11,073,872, as against £9,353,814 in the previous year, an increase of £1,720,058.

While we are confident that, given reasonable economic conditions, we can achieve even better results in the future, the prospects for the current year are uncertain. At the same time we are anxious to pursue a prudent financial policy and reinforce our resources to provide for an expanding business. In view of these considerations the Board has decided to recommend a final dividend of 7 per cent, which, with the interim will make 10 per cent for the year, the same as the previous year.

We are proud to report a record turnover of £117,000,000, an increase of 8.2 per cent, accompanied at long last by some increase in profit. Even more satisfactory are the figures of orders received, which amounted to £119,000,000, exceeding last year by £12,000,000 (excluding atomic energy contracts). As a result, we entered the current year with a good order book of £138,000,000, as compared with £133,000,000 last year, both years including some £56,000,000 for atomic energy contracts. The higher profits earned did not arise from increased prices—competition forbids that—but from the fact that some of our factories, previously working as much as one-third below capacity, have been fully employed. Our selling prices in many instances are still too low, particularly in lamps and cables.

To the competitive conditions of today there is only one effective answer—the greatest possible efficiency in production and distribution. To that end, encouraged by our better results but far from being satisfied or complacent, we are pursuing our programme of re-organisation in all Groups, particularly the Groups covering our General Products.

Our Research Laboratories continue to support the many development and production programmes of the Company, and to carry out fundamental and exploratory researches, many of which are reaching a rewarding stage.

#### Operations of the Groups

**Engineering Group:** On the nuclear side I am pleased to inform you that, after protracted labour troubles which delayed the construction programme of our Hunterston power station, good progress is now being made, following the introduction of three-shift working.

**Telecommunications and Electronics Group:** The telephone exchange business continues to be affected by the restriction of Post Office ordering at home and

by fierce competition abroad, with the result that our sales for the year were lower. We feel, however, that conditions are improving and the outlook for 1960-61 is more promising. New business included substantial orders for trunk dialling equipment.

**Domestic Equipment Group:** In the cooker field, we remain dealers in the medium and higher price ranges and we hope to increase our lead in this expanding market. The credit restrictions recently imposed by the Government have had a restrictive effect upon demand particularly for our consumer goods. With manufacturing capacity significantly expanded, a substantial and protracted decline in demand can have serious repercussions. Therefore, it is hoped that the present restrictions will prove transient.

**Installation Equipment Group:** Trading experience in the Installation Equipment Group was uneven during the year. Mounting activity in building and construction has increased substantially the Group's volume of turnover, but competition still makes the profit ratio unsatisfactory.

The products of the Group are unspectacular—though indispensable; most of them are concealed in flooring, ducts and switch rooms, where they continuously give satisfactory performance. The Group has continued to develop its range of busbar distribution equipment, under-floor ducting and conduit accessories. The highly successful range of 'Mutac' domestic and commercial switches has been supplemented by the 'Mutac Clipper' range.

**Lighting and Heating Group:** Turnover in the Lighting Division increased significantly last year—profit has been satisfactory—and prospects are good for the current year. Important lighting installations of great variety were completed at home and in many overseas countries.

**Osram Group:** The Osram Group, which manufactures and sells lamps, components and glass, shows improved results. The sale of Osram lamps and fluorescent tubes has continued to expand and a number of interesting new types have been introduced.

Continued progress in manufacturing techniques, together with still higher production efficiencies, has enabled us during the year to absorb substantial reductions in prices of the most popular size of tungsten filament lamps—including, especially the 'coiled coil' type which gives the consumer more light, without extra cost—but the profit ratio remains too low.

The Osram factories and the Development Laboratories, which are an integral part of them, are making an ever-increasing contribution to the improvement of lighting standard at home and overseas. Outlook for the Osram Group is, I think, favourable, and we hope to manufacture and sell during the present year more lamps than ever before.

**Radio Group:** Boom conditions existed until a few weeks before Christmas, but the drop in manufacturers' sales to the trade in the first quarter of 1960 was greater than anticipated. I believe that the Group fully maintained its position in this market.



# IN THE NEWS

## ISRAEL AND AFRICA: DAVAR INTERVENES

IT IS VERY GRATIFYING to find the organ of the Histadrut, the daily *Davar*, coming out strongly in support of the plea recently made in the JEWISH OBSERVER for greater circumspection by the Israeli Foreign Ministry and press when dealing with African affairs. *Davar's* experienced specialist on African and Middle East Affairs, Michael Assaf, shares our concern that there should be more understanding and less formalism in the Israeli approach to Africa. The "men on the spot" in Africa have got this feel for Africa and they have done sterling work. But all their achievements will be undone if Israeli public opinion (through ministerial and press statements) fails to keep pace with this more enlightened approach.

Assaf not only looks back, but also forward. As things are, he warns, the African countries may repeatedly find themselves in a position where they may have to side with the Arab members of the Afro-Asian bloc, and it will not help if the Israelis retort by roundly denouncing them, as they did after the Addis Ababa conference. I would add yet one more consideration to that advanced by *Davar*: the one issue on which the Arab League countries will seek most effectively to mobilise African opinion against Israel will be the question of the Arab refugees.

It seems to me, that, if Israel says nothing and keeps silent, it will provide Arab propaganda with a clear run and rally African opinion behind the Arab demands. On the other hand, if the Israelis were to take the initiative on this refugee question and seek to win African support for a constructive solution of the refugee question, then they might well succeed in turning the tables. The Arab countries have so far rejected every attempt at a refugee solution suggested from the outside; but it may not be so easy for them to take this negative attitude if the proposals came from a group of African or Afro-Asian countries.

## THE PRESS AND THE COURTS

IT IS NOT ONLY in the case of Eichmann at the question of contempt of court that Israel has arisen. In some ways the arrest last week of a prominent non-Jewish

physicist, the head of the Physics Department of the Haifa Technion, has raised this matter still more acutely. I am glad to see that the first person to protest publicly in Israel over the shameful handling of this matter by the press was the new Attorney-General, Gideon Hausner.

Speaking in Tel Aviv last Friday, he charged that some newspapers in Israel had usurped the place of the courts by trying and finding Sitte guilty before he had even appeared in court. In this, his first public statement, the Attorney-General warned journalists not to arrogate special rights to themselves. And reading some of the reports in the papers and in the *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*, I must say that in Britain Professor Sitte would have obtained an immediate acquittal on the grounds that his defence had been prejudiced by the press. The *J.T.A.* report, basing itself on the Israeli press, went so far as to say that Professor Sitte had admitted his guilt. Surely, in the light of this experience, the time has come for a more rigorous contempt of court law in Israel. It seems to be very much overdue.

## NEW FOREIGN OFFICE FACE

CHANGES AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE are not confined to the top spot. Just at the moment, Middle Eastern diplomats in London are particularly sad to hear of the impending departure next month of the assistant head of the Levant Department, Alan Rothnie, who has taken the unusual step of seeking a more fundamental knowledge of the Arab world and its language. He intends to spend a year or so at the Middle East school in the Lebanon before returning to the "Office". I suppose that he will then be suitably equipped, under Foreign Office conditions, to be sent to Finland or Cuba.

His place, I gather, will be taken by Patrick O'Regan, who, like Rothnie, has just turned forty. He comes to the department not only with an exceptional war record, but also with a remarkably varied background of foreign service. This includes Bangkok, San Francisco, the German department of the F.O., Moscow and the last four years in Ankara. This will have given him a considerable insight into the Middle East from just enough distance to provide him with a valuable perspective. He could hardly have chosen a better observation point. His knowledge of Siamese may not come in very handy in his new post, but his Russian should



PROFESSOR SITTE  
*Tried and condemned — by the press*

serve him in good stead at a very interesting moment in Russian-Middle East relations.

## THE BEIRUT INTELLIGENTSIA

THAT IRREPRESSIBLE CAIRO editor, Adel Mahmoud Sabit, has been tilting a lance at the "Beirut intelligentsia", as he calls them, the writers, professors, would-be writers and would-be professors, who make up the circle around the American University in Beirut and its monthly review, the *Middle East Forum*. Sabit describes them as "part-European, part-Arab, never wholly the former and never wholly the latter" with their French culture oddly modified by Protestant missionaries and bewildering Asiatic mystics, and, he might have added, the pipe-smoking Arab, ex-Oxford, public school boys. But I seem to detect a slight note of envy in Sabit's tribute to the new editor of the *Forum*. He rightly says that the paper has gained in personality because of the controversial element which Peter Mansfield has managed to introduce into its pages. How Sabit must yearn for similar opportunities for his *Egyptian Review*. And he is not altogether fair to the Beirut intellectuals. Where else in the Arab world today can they discuss current problems and challenge some myths of Arab history as they can in Beirut and in the *Forum*? Certainly not in Cairo. But is there not something wrong with the Arab intelligentsia, with their Houranis and Khalidis, when they have to rely on western editors to introduce some liveliness and interest into their more intellectual pursuits?



## COMPANY MEETING

# EMU WOOL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

## CONTINUED DEMAND FOR GROUP'S PRODUCTS

### CURRENT YEAR'S GOOD START

#### Mr. NEVILLE BLOND'S STATEMENT

The 12th annual general meeting of Emu Wool Industries Limited was held on July 21 at the Registered Office of the Company, Emu House, 13/14 Woodstock Street, London, W.1, Mr. NEVILLE BLOND, C.M.G., O.B.E. (the chairman), presiding.

The following is the statement by the chairman which has been circulated with the report and accounts:

The year's results are considered to be good. There has been a continued demand for all your companies' products.

The Group profit on trading amounted to £450,423. After charging depreciation, auditors' fees and Directors' remuneration and taking into account miscellaneous income the Group profit, subject only to taxation, amounted to £355,395 compared with £289,384 last year.

After a taxation charge, which has been reduced by initial and investment allowances for new plant, the Group profit was £190,983 compared with £147,285; the results included pre-acquisition profits of £26,073 leaving £164,910 compared with £134,288.

Your Directors have dealt with this amount in the following manner.

A net amount of £50,000 has been transferred to Stock Reserve increasing the Group figure to £200,000. An Interim Dividend of 7½ per cent less tax has been paid. A final Dividend of 12½ per cent is recommended, making 20 per cent less tax, for the year, an increase of 5 per cent on last year. Following your approval of this dividend the unappropriated profits will amount to £118,196 compared with £72,534.

As shareholders were informed in October 1959 your Directors continued to expand your company's interest in the textile industry by purchasing the shares of Activity Textiles Ltd. This company manufactures and sells to the retailer the well known "Activity" underwear and beachwear for men. Supported by a first class advertising programme, the company had a most successful year and we have started to expand production capacity by extending the factory at Stockton and installing further modern machinery. I welcome on your behalf the Directors, Executives and Employees of this company into our organisation and wish them continued success.

#### EMU BRANDED KNITTING WOOL

Since 1952 reference has been made in this statement to an increase in the sale of Emu branded knitting wools. I am very pleased to report another increase during the past financial year. The demand for Emu branded knitting wools has kept our spinning mills at full production during the year; the new machinery installed at our Steeton Mill in the Autumn is running at full capacity. Our range has been enlarged by the introduction of the well known French Angora Yarn, La Boule de Neige, your subsidiary having the sole marketing rights in this country. We are widening the distribution of our wools into many markets and the service to our customers has been improved by introducing our own transport organisation which delivers daily to leading distribution centres in the country.

In the Light Clothing division of our Group, the demand has improved and our light clothing companies have contributed to our excellent results. During the year we purchased a further factory at Leek and have installed a modern clothing manufacturing unit which, along with our other factories, is currently on full production and our programme for the coming months will give us continuity in production.

#### EXPANDING TURNOVER OF SLIMMA PRODUCTS

The demand for Slimma products is good and the company's turnover has continued to expand. Although we have all enjoyed the excellent summer and mild winter, naturally this good weather has affected the sales of our scarf division. Nevertheless, both the Sammy scarf company and our Scottish scarf company have contributed to the Groups' profits.

We have had a very good start to the current financial year and I am confident that our Group is so organised that our management teams and employees are capable of meeting the competitive conditions that exist today. It is due to the support of the Directors, Executives and Employees of your companies that we are able to show good results and it is with pleasure that I ask you to join me in expressing our thanks to them for their loyalty and efficient manner in which they carry out their duties.

The report and accounts were adopted.

## COMPANY MEETING

# TESCO STORES (HOLDINGS) LTD.

## PREVIOUS RECORD SURPASSED

The 12th annual general meeting of Tesco Stores (Holdings) Limited was held on July 22 in London, Mr. J. E. Cohen (chairman and joint managing director) presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated address:

The Group Trading Profit for the year amounts to £947,149, an increase of £233,375 over last year's figure. The Net Profits of the Group after taxation, at £440,904 are higher by £90,693. Your Directors recommend a final dividend of 12½% making 22½% for the year as against 20% on the Preferred Ordinary and 5% on the Ordinary Shares last year.

The accumulated profits and reserves now stand at over £1,200,000 or 1½ times the Issued Capital. Your Directors recommend a bonus issue of ONE ordinary share for every TWO ordinary shares held.

Whilst your Directors appreciate the difficulties ahead in the grocery trade they feel that in the absence of any unforeseen circumstances, they will be able to recommend the maintenance of the dividends of 22½ per annum on the new capital.

#### RETAIL TRADE

I must stress that competition in the grocery trade is fierce and becoming more so every day. Not only are our competitors endeavouring to meet us in the reduced prices that we have always maintained in our stores; but they are also competing strongly with us for suitable sites and properties for new branches.

Whilst some of the major food retail companies feel that the conventional, but larger grocery unit is the shopping requirement of the housewife, we are firmly convinced that the Supermarket will be the shopping pattern of the future, and every new branch we are now opening is a Supermarket.

We all realise that with the battle for low prices which is now being waged, lower profit margins are inevitable, and it is only by increased turnover that we can combat this position.

Last year I indicated that we had 10 Supermarkets under development. I am pleased to advise that by May of this year 9 Supermarkets were opened and that we hope to have a further 6 operating by the end of this year. We have at the moment many sites and properties scheduled for development during 1961, and are negotiating for many more. These range from the south coast extending right into the Midlands. I feel confident that our activities in the Midlands and possibly even further North will be welcomed by that shopping public. There do not appear to be many retail companies in these densely populated areas who are prepared to offer the housewife "The Best for Less", and it could well be that in time the Tesco Organisation can be as important in the Midlands and the North as it is at present in London and the Home Counties. We anticipate having several Supermarkets operating in these areas within the next 12 months and I feel confident that they will pioneer a new era of rapid expansion for your Company.

You will appreciate, therefore, that we are determined to get the increased turnover which is so essential to enable us to maintain our position in the food trade in this country.

The report and accounts were adopted, and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting resolutions were passed increasing the capital of the company, sanctioning the scrip issue and amending the Articles of Association.





PERSIA'S CABINET IN SESSION

Recognition for Israel—now an angry stir in the Middle East

## INSIDE REPORT ON PERSIA

*In a formal announcement last Saturday, the Persian Government made public its de jure recognition of the State of Israel. This was followed by angry comments from the Arab Governments and by the recall to Cairo of the U.A.R. Ambassador in Teheran. According to an Arab League spokesman, the Persian action will be considered by the conference of Arab Foreign Ministers when it convenes on August 22, in Beirut.*

*But meanwhile, what is happening inside Persia? The well-known Swiss correspondent André Garmand has just returned after his second extensive visit. The following is his report on the state of Persia today:*

Elections are soon to be held in Iran or the twentieth session of the Majlis (Parliament). All citizens who are not illiterate—a reservation which excludes a great many from voting—are called upon to elect 200 deputies from among candidates of the authorised political parties: that is, the governmental party, the Mellivun (the Nation) and the party called Mardom (the People). There are, in addition, a few independents.

The Shah has declared that the elections will be entirely free—as much so as similar elections in the United States, Great Britain and France. He has laid it down that everyone in his empire should be allowed to enjoy all individual liberties except that of committing treason.

The nature of treason not having been defined in this connection, it is a question whether, in the minds of certain organs of the Iranian administration, this may not cover all more or less peppery criticisms of the régime.

**Security service to the fore:** The fact is that Iran is now living under strong government, the principal instrument of

which is the Savek, the security service, which is under the orders of General Bakhtyari, who may be regarded as the

second man in the Empire after the Shah.

It is the task of the Savek to repress all activities that are subversive, or are merely considered to endanger the stability of the régime; to keep watch especially over the bazaar and the University of Teheran—the traditional hotbeds of agitation—without losing sight of those sections of the army in which defections occurred up to last year; to prevent strikes and to control the means of information.

During the crisis in Turkey at the beginning of May, something also happened at Tabriz, the principal Iranian town near the Turkish and Russian borders: five persons belonging to an organisation of the extreme left were shot, and seventeen others sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

**A warning for others:** This was the first time for a year that members of the militant para-communist movement, the Tudeh, had been court-martialled and shot; and it was thought to have been done as a warning to anyone who might feel tempted by the example of Turkey to foment disorder in Iran. Did not Moscow's *Pravda* of June 1 carry the headline: "After South Korea and Turkey, it is Iran's Turn"?

Iran does not, however, seem to be on the eve of a revolution, although surprises are always possible. The electoral campaign goes on calmly, apart from one serious incident in a town some 75 miles from Teheran, where several people were injured.

In general, the public shows indifference. It does not seem to have been charmed by the novelty of these elections which, for the first time, are based upon a two-



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OLD WAYS DIE HARD

*But there are other mysteries in the bazaars*

party formula instead of the traditional practice, which was for the candidates to offer themselves individually, each relying upon his personal following.

**Election programmes alike :** The small interest aroused by the electoral campaign is not surprising when one looks into the programmes of the two compet-

ing parties, for, also like those of the independents, they are remarkably similar.

They all acknowledge the supreme authority of the Shah; all express their determination to preserve and even to reinforce the independence of the country; to improve its economic situation and promote its social well-being; and to combat feudalism and local despotism in order to ensure true respect for the principle of equality for every citizen before the law.

The sometimes rather lively controversies that break out between the two parties are mainly reflections of points of detail or of personalities.

**Agrarian reform important :** The Mardom, which is in opposition, accuses the Government of having shown incompetence, and of having falsified the electoral issues by making use of State facilities to the advantage of the Melliyun party.

The latter retorts by denouncing the infiltration of the rival party by agents of the extreme left, and draws up a flattering account of the Government's management during the parliament now ending; agrarian reform, social insurance legislation, industrial development and measures taken against corruption.

The most important work done by the government of Dr. Manuchehr Eqbal is undoubtedly the agrarian reform passed this year. Its importance lies in the scarcity of cultivable land and in the large proportion of the Iranian population engaged in agriculture.

**A grave problem :** There are at present barely 30 million acres of arable land in Iran, representing only 2.5 per cent of the total area. This figure could be raised to over 120 million acres, as foreseen in the plan for the development of the country. But it appears that about three-quarters of Iran's (roughly) 20 million inhabitants are living directly or indirectly by agriculture. This is proof enough of the gravity of the country's agrarian problem.

Reform began in 1950 with the distribution of a portion of the imperial estates. Up to the present year, the Shah has distributed 358,295 acres of crown lands among some 40,000 families in 230 villages. In 1958, the distribution of a portion of the state domains was begun, and a law of land reform has been passed this year.

This law prohibits absentee ownership in principle, and obliges the great proprietors—who control about 75 per cent of the arable lands—to sell part of what they hold to the Government, which distributes it among the peasantry.

**A great step forward :** To this law there

are numerous limitations and exceptions, and the Government itself admits its defects. The chief difficulty is that the beneficiaries have to pay for the favour they receive, and as a rule they do not have the means to do this, nor properly to cultivate the land they receive.

Nevertheless, this reform marks a great step forward. It needs to be completed by the development of agricultural mechanisation and an increase in the number of rural co-operatives of which there are already 500.

The economic development of the country is also proceeding through a series of great public works, notably the construction of dams which will serve to fertilise arid areas and at the same time to generate energy. The chief of these, at Dez-Dem in the south of the country, will be the third largest in the world when it is completed in 1962.

**Social progress :** Steel works too are being built in Khuzistan. The Government admits that this will be a losing concern at first; but it will pay off later, and it is necessary for the development of the Iranian economy.

One must also in fairness credit the Eqbal government with various measures directed towards social progress and the suppression of corruption. The recent law for workers' social insurance is regarded as a model of its kind, though it still remains to be applied.

For the time being, however, the lot of the Persian proletariat is scarcely more enviable than that of the rural labourers, who are still living in the state of poverty unhappily all too common throughout the Middle East.

**Bribery investigated :** The Government has also voted a law which forbids Ministers and officers of State to intervene in government transactions, as well as another law which legalises enquiry into the origins of the possessions of Ministers and officials, in order to fight corruption.

For this purpose there is also a Royal Inspectorate Organisation which, in the course of the last year, examined 26,125 complaints of bribery, abuse of trust and other similar misdeeds.

In consequence of these investigations, 424 officials were dismissed, 31 of whom were governors, prefects, mayors and other superior officers; while a great many more had to undergo less drastic disciplinary action or were handed over to the courts.

**Unhealthy situation :** Despite these measures, the Iranian situation is still not healthy from an economic or financial point of view. There is too much speculation, an immense flight of capital abroad and a dangerous tendency toward infla-



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**PERSIAN OIL PRODUCTION**

1951	...	17,000,000 tons
1955	...	16,000,000 tons
1956	...	26,500,000 tons
1957	...	34,500,000 tons
1958	...	40,500,000 tons
1959	...	45,500,000 tons

ion. The cost of living is continually rising, while wages remain static. According to statistics published by the highly official Melli Bank, the average price-level has risen in the last fifteen years by 1,400 per cent, while wages have advanced by only 300 per cent.

That is what led Dr. Mozaffar Baghai, leader of the non-communist opposition, to assert in a recent interview in the Paris daily *Le Monde*, that "the rulers of Iran have brought the country to the brink of bankruptcy and revolution . . . Popular discontent is such that, as genuinely free elections will demonstrate, one of the present leaders will retrieve their positions."

**Not ripe for revolution:** In the course of two brief visits to Iran, in April and June, I questioned a great many people—workers, peasants, employees, traders, officials and intellectuals—both in Teheran and in the heart of the country. And I did not get the impression that the people were ripe for revolution.

It is true that I did not visit Abadan, where there is a well-organised proletariat, nor Tabriz, whose proximity to the Soviet frontier and whose problem of ethnic minorities give it a peculiar political climate. But nearly everyone whom I approached, in confidence and without an interpreter, found the present situation acceptable and thought that the country was making progress.

Nevertheless there can be no doubt that plenty of malcontents exist, nor that, on the fringes of the tolerated opposition of the Mardom party, there are other opponents working in secrecy. But it is very difficult to estimate their strength; one can only offer a few indications for consideration.

**Neutralist nucleus:** There must be a nucleus of opposition to the present régime in the army, among young officers with a neutralist tendency. Yet the idea that Iran may eventually revolt in the Turkish manner must be treated with great reserve, first of all, because the granting of numerous privileges to the officers has not failed to fortify their loyalty, and secondly because the Shah himself is one of them.

As Mohammed Reza lately observed before the Parliament of his country: "I

had dealings with the Army before I became the Shah . . . Members of the armed forces know that my military knowledge is comparable to theirs, if not greater. At the same time, we have kept the Army out of politics."

Another focus of agitation is to be found in the University of Teheran. This is true even of the secondary school students who, at the beginning of the year, merely upon some question about examinations, produced the worst riots that have occurred in the capital for the last five years.

**Caught unawares:** The Government was caught unawares by this, and in a moment of irritation the Premier made a declaration since often quoted as a reproach to him: "The Government," he said, "will suppress disorder even if it costs thousands of people's lives."

The police being almost overwhelmed, he did in fact call in troops against the demonstrators. At the present time, pamphlets hostile to the regime are circulating in university circles.

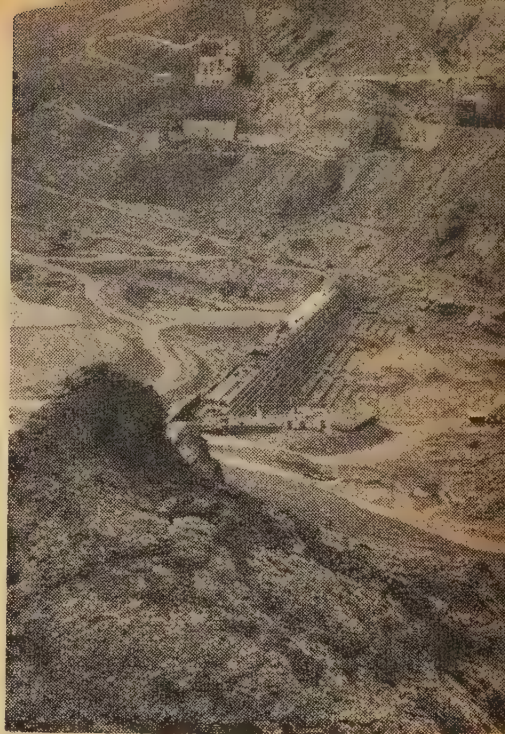
A third and probably rather important nucleus of opposition is recruited from circles which have continued to be in favour of Dr. Mossadeq, who is living under surveillance not far from the capital. These are circles of nationalist and neutralist circles.

**Strength unknown:** Lastly, there is the para-communist Tudeh, the exact strength of which is unknown, but it is known to be the best organised of the clandestine bodies, although it has been thinned out by the purges that followed the fall of Mossadeq, and, moreover, discredited by its behaviour in that connection, as well as in the earlier affair of Azerbaidjan.

But, for several months past, the Tudeh has again taken the offensive. Several of its leaders have found hospitality under the régime of Kassem in Iraq. Communist propaganda over the air has increased in volume: Moscow has fixed the wavelength of its broadcasts in the Iranian language two kilocycles from that of Radio Teheran, which prevents jamming and makes the Soviet broadcasts very popular.

The Tudeh also has a clandestine transmitter which enjoys much favour among listeners. Its present line of propaganda is to urge the constitution of a National Front, and to foment action against the Shah and his Government as lackeys of American imperialism.

**No interest in slogans:** These slogans do not seem, however, to arouse much interest at present. Iran is not, at the moment, in the throes of a pre-revolutionary convulsion. But a revolutionary situation may well ensue if this country does not soon manage to narrow the gap between



BASIS FOR THE FUTURE  
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the real and the legal state of things (which account for the apathy of the electorate in the present elections); or if it does not succeed in overcoming the growing imbalance between the technical and economic revolution and the rigidity of the social institutions—in other words, between Iran and Persia.

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# WORLD JEWRY

## NEW LOOK FOR KEREN HAYESOD

### FORESTALLING BEN-GURION?

*from Amos Ben-Vered*

#### Jerusalem :

A large measure of democratisation is to be introduced within the directorate of the Keren Hayesod—United Israel Appeal. The implications behind this move are undoubtedly more political than economic.

From the end of this year, that is after the Zionist Congress, half the members of the directorate will be directly elected by contributors instead of, as previously, being chosen by the Zionist General Council according to the party key.

The new body will have between eighteen and twenty members. Seven countries are to be allotted one seat each—Britain, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, France, South Africa and Australia, the first six because their Jewish population exceeds 100,000 and the last "for special reasons."

**More political than economic :** Other seats will be allotted, first, on a regional basis, one for western Europe, another for the South American countries, and so on. The remainder will be taken up by nominees of the Zionist Executive. The U.S. is excluded from this body because the fund-raising organisation there is outside the United Israel Appeal framework.

The future of the present Keren Hayesod presidium is as yet undecided. It may be kept in existence if only because a body of between 18 and 20 persons is too unwieldy for the making of executive decisions.

As stressed initially, the move is more political than economic. It must be set against some of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's recent pronouncements on the role and future of the World Zionist Organisation.

**Logical counter-move :** According to the Premier's view, the Zionist Organisation was a scaffold, to be dispensed with when the "house" had been built. There are few indeed within the Israel "establishment" who share this view, but his opponents apparently decided not to take any chances.

They had visions of the Premier using Israeli envoys to contact Keren Hayesod contributors direct, as is already the case



SHALOM ALEICHEM RECITAL IN MOSCOW  
*An officially approved remnant*

in the U.S. The logical counter-move was to organise contributors within the Zionist apparatus.

They will now be given more responsibility in aiding Israel, without being forced in any way to identify themselves with Israel's policies. The expenditure of the funds they raise will continue to remain exclusively in the hands of the Jewish Agency.

**"Recommended" by Sharett :** The official sponsors of the reorganisation proposals are members of the present Keren Hayesod directorate and the Jewish Agency. But it is no secret that Moshe Sharett, an active speech-maker for the Keren Hayesod on a number of recent tours, played a leading role in their formulation.

A Jewish Agency source has, in fact, confirmed that Sharett "warmly recommended" the reorganisation in his after-tour reports.

The process of democratisation will take place not only on the international but also on the national level. In each country, or area, the delegate to the new supreme body will be put forward by an elected board. Elections are to take place once every one or two years, each registered contributor automatically qualifying as a voter.

**"Time is ripe" :** Wherever a majority of contributors are organised within a Zionist federation, that federation may send additional delegates to the board. But this is not mandatory. Individual federations will be allowed to make their own decisions.

The proposals, which have been

adopted by the present directorate and approved in principle by the Jewish Agency Executive, will be brought before the first Keren Hayesod world conference being held in Jerusalem. They will then be put to the Zionist Congress for final approval.

Eliahu Dobkin, at present the head of the Keren Hayesod directorate, told your correspondent that the reasons for the organisational changes were "simply, that the time is ripe." He explained however that the reorganisation was not concerned with budgetary matters.

**No increase in emissaries :** The same number of emissaries would continue to be sent abroad—and they accounted for about half the expenses of head office. Their number, however, would not be increased, since participants in study groups visiting Israel could report on the state of the nation on their return home.

Dobkin stated that Keren Hayesod contributors now included all sections of opinion within Jewry, except the communists and "fanatic assimilators." Contributors accounted at the lower end of the scale for 50 per cent of Jewish communities and, in the smaller countries, for over 90 per cent.

There was no reason, he stated, why they should be denied a voice in the direction of fund-raising.

## SOVIET JEWS WARNED ON ZIONISM

### INCITEMENT FROM ISRAEL ALLEGED

*from a special correspondent*

There is a new trend in the Kremlin's propaganda campaign against the Jewish religion and its adherents within the Soviet Union. It was set in the June 10 issue of the Byelorussian *Zviadzda*, in a commentary written not, as is usual, by an unidentifiable observer, but by G. Liushits, a lecturer at the I. Lenin Byelorussian State University.

Attacks on Judaism are nothing new. They have formed a staple part of the Russian newspaper reader's normal diet over the last few years. But Liushits introduces a new thesis: that Jewish clerics are sowing the "poisoned seeds" of Zionist chauvinism in the consciousness of believers "to chain their thoughts and feelings to the promised land of Palestine."

Liushits, noting that "Israeli Zionists profess eager interest in the U.S.S.R. Jewish communities," commented: "These benevolent men try to incite



believers in our country and subject them to their reactionary, anti-popular influence."

**"Filthy purposes":** Zionist circles, he alleged, "aspire in vain to increase their influence in our country." Foreign tourists "of Jewish origin" visited the Soviet Union for "filthy purposes." For example, last summer, Mary Sakhs, an American tourist, visited the Minsk synagogue, leaving presents for the poor Jews: five English and Jewish books, three dresses, one blouse, one skirt, one powder-box and four lipsticks."

"Dvadtsatka member Liublin was not ashamed to receive such despicable charity from a foreign tourist."

But, claimed Liushits, "the overwhelming majority of the Jewish population has turned its back on the synagogue." Nevertheless, "Jewish clerics make desperate efforts to safeguard their influence over backward and primitive people and hold them captive to religious prejudices."

However, "the tremendous progress of the new life, assisted by militant atheist propaganda based on scientific progress, destroys the remnants of the past and uproots religious prejudices from people's minds."

**A warning:** What is notable in this commentary is the tacit admission that Zionism remains a force to be reckoned

with inside the Soviet Union, and this in a country where Zionism has been proscribed since the revolution. But there is also a barely veiled hint that those who persist in attending synagogues would be best advised to keep away from foreign visitors.

The indications are that we are about to witness a new attempt to isolate the Soviet Jewish community in yet another effort to force its assimilation within the community at large.

## AEG-TELEFUNKEN PRESSED FOR PAYMENT

### CLAIMS CONFERENCE FOLLOWS UP KRUPP SUCCESS

*from a correspondent*

#### Bonn :

The success of Claims Conference negotiations with IG-Farben and Krupp has prompted similar action in relation to other German enterprises and, with 1,200 claims on file against AEG-Telefunken, steps for a settlement with this concern are to be pressed.

At the same time, the Claims Conference has decided to make a final appeal

to persons to register their claims against industrial firms.

More than 4,200 who lodged claims against IG-Farben have been declared eligible and have received first instalments on the compensation which is to be paid them.

Compensation falls into two categories: 5,000 Deutsch Marks, payable in two equal instalments for slave labourers who worked for IG-Farben in Auschwitz for more than six months, and 2,500 Deutsch Marks for those who worked less than six months.

**Screening difficulty:** The screening of applicants is still unfinished and a total of 6,800 claims have yet to be decided.

Krupp claims have to be in by the end of this year and, as of this date, 2,700 applications have been received.

While the Farben agreement was limited to employment in one area, the Krupp agreement, according to the Conference on Jewish Material Claims, is intended to cover all Krupp plants that employed Jewish slave labour. This provision is liable to make screening rather more difficult.

**Viewers:** Jews are involved in screening of another kind. Dr. Adenauer has included the Central Council of German Jews in the board of control to supervise the new commercial television service.



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# U.A.R.

## PEACE THROUGH WAR? NASSER'S NEW SLOGAN?

### NEW THREATS TO ISRAEL, BRITAIN—AND TURKEY

from our special Middle East  
correspondent, Robert Gee

We have heard much in recent days about U.A.R. anniversary celebrations of peace and progress. From the President there have been assurances that "this state is not an aggressor, nor does it seek antagonism; it is a state which protects and does not threaten . . ."

From his ministers, we have heard at

To further this end, the Congress recommended "the organisation of the Palestinian people and the establishment of a Palestinian entity on Palestinian soil as a nucleus for its recovery. The Congress considers it necessary that a Palestinian army be formed which will enroll the sons of Palestine wherever they may be, so that they may become the vanguard of the holy march for its recovery."

There was to be no compromise and no concession. "The Congress condemns every attempt to liquidate the Palestinians, or settle them elsewhere and every attempt to liquidate Palestine."

**Two kinds of aggression:** Jewish immigration into Palestine represented "an act of aggression against the Arab homeland committed by Israel and the states and organisations which help it in this." Israel's claim to represent the Jews of the world "constitutes aggression against

steps to ensure the recovery of Iskanderun Province and all the usurped parts of the Arab homeland." General Gursel is not going to like that one.

For the first time, an official statement of U.A.R. policy contained a directive for action to counter Israel's growing influence in Africa. Israel, stated the Congress, played "an important role in fettering the newly independent African states by economic penetration in the interest of imperialism and the monopolist forces in the world."

"This threatens the independence of these states and enables imperialism to return to them in an indirect way. Accordingly, the Congress declares that it is necessary to contact the African governments, their political organisations and the like, with a view to exposing Israel's intentions, its connection with imperialism, and its danger to the independence of the peoples."

**"Expose world Zionism":** In this connection, "more effort should be made to expose the World Zionist Movement and its danger for the peoples."

Delegates to the National Union Congress were realists to the extent that they realised none of these hostile ambitions could be carried through without fostering a spirit of hostility within the people. They legislated accordingly:

"The Congress hopes that the Arab countries and their armed forces may join hands in order to do away with the imperialist conspiracies and Zionist ambitions. In view of military requirements—which call for public efforts—the Congress calls for the spreading of military and spiritual training among all classes of the people through an increase in the number of National Guard training centres, and by expanding the youth organisation system in secondary schools. The Congress also calls for the military training of women in order to prepare for the defence of the homeland."

The bulk of the other resolutions supported and reinforced the recommendations presented previously to the separate Egyptian and Syrian regional congresses (*reported fully in the JEWISH OBSERVER, July 1 and July 8*).

## NASSER TURNS A NEW LEAF

While the National Union Congress was setting its seal to the guide lines for U.A.R. international and domestic policies, President Nasser was setting his own seal to new decrees nationalising the medical supplies and tea trades throughout the Republic.

In a series of five decrees, the President authorised the immediate seizure of all



A HERO'S WELCOME FOR THE PRESIDENT  
*If the National Union Congress has its way, the mode will be military*

considerable length of plans for great achievements in this field and tremendous progress in that sphere. The accumulated thousands of words add up to a promise of a magnificent golden future to be lived in peace.

But there is a harsh, and more real, reverse side to the coin. It is reflected in the resolutions adopted by the U.A.R. National Union Congress.

**"Until victory":** At the top of the list came "Palestine" in which the Congress declared that "the battle of Arab nationalism against Israel is a battle for existence. The Congress also proclaims the Arab people's resolve to continue waging the battle with all resources until victory is achieved and Palestine is recovered and freed for its sons and every trace of the tragedy that imperialism and Zionism have brought to the Arab nation is removed."

the sovereignty" of the states to which it made this claim and interference in their internal affairs.

But Palestine was not the limit to the National Union's territorial bellicosity. The Congress proclaimed its support "for the Arab people struggling for liberation and unity in Oman, the Gulf, Aden and all parts of the Arab homeland which have succumbed to the domination of imperialism."

It condemned the "false and unequal agreements which British imperialism concludes with its agents in the Arab homeland."

**Surprise for Turks:** These views, however, gave cause for no surprise. What did, in view of the friendly gestures recently made by the Turkish revolutionary government, was resuscitation of the claim to Alexandretta. "The Congress resolves to take all official and popular



medicines, chemicals and "medical necessities"—whether imported or locally made—in the hands of the chemists, importers and distributors—and the forced possession of their premises.

A Higher Board of Medicine was appointed to take over the whole of the industry, from manufacture and importation to retailing. Compensation for seized commodities was set at cost plus "some percentage of profit, of a maximum of six per cent."

**No need to hoard:** The decree on tea prohibited packaging or trading in tea by companies other than those affiliated to the national Economic Institution or such co-operative institutions as the Minister of Supply might choose.

Announcing these measures at a press conference, Supply Minister Dr. Ramzi Istinu said a fund was being established to stabilise the prices of medicines and to reduce them. The fund would lay down selling prices throughout the year. If prices rose, the fund would bear the difference. If they fell, part of the prices would go to the fund. The ministry, he stated, had sufficient medicine to meet local consumption for six months.

The Minister's statement seems, however, to have given little reassurance to the public. Within ten hours of Istinu's announcement, Dr. Bandari, director of the Higher Board of Medicine, had been forced to issue a statement repeating that supplies of all types of medicine were available and that there was absolutely no need for hoarding.

**Wishes of the people:** Cairo radio was given the task of explaining the new nationalisation moves (which followed shortly after similar measures involving the newspapers and Cairo's public transport system). Commentator Sa'id Abu as-Sa'ud said the aim was to "place these essential consumer articles within reach of all citizens and to prevent exploitation and monopoly."

No one should have been surprised. The Presidential decrees, he pointed out, did no more than implement decisions of the National Union Congress which resolved to pursue a socialist supply policy aimed at reducing the prices of essential goods and to lay down a firm policy for importing drugs and encouraging local manufacture of those drugs.

After all, "the President has promised to implement the resolutions of the National Union Congress, which represent the wishes of the people."

**The vein:** The newspaper *al-Akhbar*, following the same line, observed that the issue of the governmental decrees indicated that the "Government apparatus respects the popular resolutions and hastens to put them into effect at the

earliest possible time, and that the basic principles embodied in the resolutions, which were unanimously supported by the Congress, and the gist of which is to make democratic co-operative socialism the foundation of rule, are the vein running through the resolutions adopted in the interest of the whole."



SALUTE TO THE PEOPLE  
*The gesture is familiar*

## PLANNERS TO HELP PLAN THE PLANS

But the President, having made this first act of implementation, was having second thoughts about how to set about the rest of the resolutions and recommendations placed before him by the National Union Congress.

His problem was the same as that which confronted everyone else trying to hack a clear way through the tangle of economic and legislative proposals—where to start and how to separate the claims made by the various departments and ministries which, in far too many cases, covered one and the same project.

His second thoughts resulted in another Presidential decree—this established a National Planning Committee and a Minister of National Planning.

**No quick magic:** The Minister's task would be a vital one: to draft an overall blue-print for implementation of the various projects approved for implementation within the frame of the five-year plan. This blue-print would then go to the Planning Committee for perusal before its submission to the President.

The Planning Committee would consider it in the light of the draft State general budget and, presumably, make amendments where the financial situation

required it. The Committee will take over responsibility for general supervision of project implementation and has the power to demand whatever information it considers necessary from government departments and ministries.

Reports are to be submitted to it quarterly and annually by the Minister and these will, in turn, be presented to the President. And so, to the already top-heavy apparatus of General Congress, General Committee, Higher Executive Committee, National Union and National Assembly is now added yet another piece of administrative apparatus.

It must by now be becoming clear to harassed citizens of the U.A.R. that before the genie can emerge to perform his fabulous tricks, it is first necessary to create a department to manufacture the magic lamp.

## MOSCOW'S OTHER VOICE

### SOFT WORDS NOW FOR NASSER

President Nasser may be forgiven any scepticism he may have about Moscow's greetings on the occasion of the revolutionary anniversary.

Only a month after the *World Marxist Review* attacked him for trying to ride the "worn-out nag of anti-communism," *Izvestiya* has hailed him for the lead he has given to the new countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America "which are passing through the stage of decisive and tense struggle against imperialism."

The fact that "Cuba is seeking co-operation with the Soviet Union and that the Republic of Congo, just born under difficult circumstances, appeals to the Soviet Union for help, shows that they have benefited by the Egyptian experience," said *Izvestiya* commentator Kondrashev in a hardly sublime compliment to the U.A.R.

**Imperialist beasts of prey:** *Pravda* was even less inhibited. Growing Arab-Soviet friendship, said commentator Belayev, had become a major economic and political factor throughout the Middle East. It was consequently of no surprise to anyone that the imperialist beasts of prey are so restless.

However, there was the word of the U.A.R. President himself that there had been no instance of Soviet interference in the internal affairs of the U.A.R.

As the people of the U.A.R. celebrated their great national holiday, the Soviet people sent them warmest greetings and wished them success in their struggle for a better life and for the consolidation of their national independence.



## BOOKS

### ISRAEL BLESSED AND CURSED

NO ALTERNATIVE, by D. R. Elston; 208 pp.; (Hutchinson) 25s.

ISRAEL: A BLESSING AND A CURSE, by Hedley V. Cooke; index, 308 pp.; (Stevens and Sons) 25s.

They used to tell me that if the books in the British Museum Library were placed one next to the other, they would reach from Penzance to Poplar. I am beginning to believe that if books about Israel were placed cover to cover they would reach from Fulham to Afuleh—and here are another two. I will review Elston's first because, for a lover of Israel, it is far more pleasant to read, while Cooke's supplies much sustenance for the critic of Israel, but very little for its friends.

In the days of the siege of Jerusalem, when we had no food and no water, no fuel and no transport, when we were cut off entirely from the rest of Israel and the world, Elston's column in the *Palestine Post* was manna from heaven. There was always in it a spark of optimism, and the inevitable doom that seemed to be awaiting us in the New City as it had struck us in the Old, was postponed for another 24 hours. And to see the author, a Christian and an Englishman, walking in the streets of Jerusalem when all other "foreigners" had left it, was an encouraging symbol. Now, twelve years later, he has published his book, *No Alternative*, recalling those grim, heroic and exciting days and the years that were to follow them.

This book is extraordinarily readable for two reasons. Elston is in love with Jerusalem, and he has the pen of a talented journalist with which to describe the first days and years of the Jewish state. Scenes come to life. People come to life. And the unfolding of destiny is portrayed in the day-to-day happenings of ordinary Israelis.

In its short 200 pages, *No Alternative* gives the atmosphere of the War of Independence, carries us through the Sinai Campaign and brings us into the limbo waters of the late fifties. Although the author reminds himself and his readers that "of the land of prophecy perhaps it is wise not to prophesy", or as the Rabbis expressed it: "Since the destruction of the Temple only fools go for prophecy", he is bold enough to look ahead.

For many readers the most attractive part of the book will be his lively description of Israel in 1960. I must say the country looks a little like Utopia, but

for those who look upon it with a poet's eye, it is just that. But is it?

Read Cooke's *Israel: A Blessing and a Curse* and you will wonder whether there was ever such a wretched country on earth as Israel, and whether the curse did not far outweigh the blessing. The reader might of course, brush the whole thing aside with the words: "Another of those pro-Arab propaganda books". But I think that would be unfair. I would rather believe that the author has set out to write a fair and critical account of Israel, to act as a counterblast to the many over-enthusiastic accounts of the country which come off the press in such bewildering numbers. The author has given us a whole chapter of self-analysis. As he throws himself down on the couch, certain facts emerge which help us to understand why he writes as he does. Balaam, you may remember, came to curse and remained to bless. Against his will, he cried:

"How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob  
Thy dwelling places, O Israel."

Although the words "blessing" and "curse" appear in the title of Cooke's book, his self-analysis does not show that Balaam was ever in his mind, although it is to that prophet and not to Moses that he has really turned for inspiration. Now the words I have quoted above would be interpreted by Cooke somewhat in this fashion. "Jacob's tents are indeed goodly, fine twentieth century buildings, but they are built on the land of the Arabs for which they have been paid no compensation. The dwelling places of Israel are to be preferred to the wretched hutments of the Ramleh Arab, but by what right does he live in them?" I hope I shall not be charged with parodying the text, when I say that the author is careful, having said something in favour of Israel, immediately to follow it with something disparaging. There are two matters which, I imagine, somewhat condition his writing: he is an American ex-Consul in Jerusalem now turned professor; and he, a Gentile, married a German Jewish lady. He himself very frankly discloses that when Jews constitute a main topic of controversy "among Western non-Jews, all sorts of Freudian things at once come into play". And these

"Freudian things" play havoc with the book throughout its 300 pages.

Jews treat Arabs badly, there have been three massacres of Arabs in ten years, Jews treat their Oriental brethren as "not of our sort", Jews owe a duty to Arab refugees which they refuse to fulfil, Jews have created a Frankenstein monster in the Histadrut—and the author's attack on that organisation sounds like a General Zionist tea party! Jews, through Israel, harm Jews in other countries, making them subject to dual loyalty. Jews in Israel have tribal courts—so have Christians and Moslems, but that appears to have been forgotten. Indeed, Israel's leaders are bound hand and foot to Jewish tribalism, and non-Zionist Jews abroad must inevitably suffer from it.

As if he were an Ambassador, at least, and not an ex-Consul, Mr. Cooke cannot close his book without giving some avuncular advice to Israel. And some of it is sound:

"She must not be a brash nation, strutting with an air of self-importance. She must not be a petulant nation . . . she must acknowledge that her role in the world is, for the present, a relatively minor one . . . And she must refuse to bow-and-smile to outside flattery which she knows to be undeserved". The last word of the book, Balaam fashion, is a "curse" but as the sentence contains a compliment, I cite it: "For the needful change, we can no more than hope. But I can at least vouch for one thing: these modern people of Israel, too, have all that it takes—should they ever opt in clear-cut fashion for the blessing, not the curse".

I shall rightly be asked which author has come nearer the goal of truth. Has Elston, with his facile optimism, penetrated beneath the surface and seen Israel as it really is, or has Cooke with his morbid fear of praising, when he should be blaming, Jews, penetrated the crust of propaganda which surrounds Israel and seen the truth under this lying crust? The answer is that Elston wears too rosy coloured glasses, while Cooke has allowed his critical glasses to give him a rather warped view of the Israel situation. I, at least, have an advantage over the two authors, in that I have lived in this country for three decades and have played my own small part in creating the country which is 1960 Israel. It seems to me that, objectively speaking, Israel looks more like the land of "No Surrender", than like the gloomy country of "Blessing and Curse". "How can I curse that which God has not cursed?"

E.D.G.



# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

## A Guide for Businessmen

### UP GO THE PASSENGER FIGURES

#### ARKIA PLANES INVADE EUROPE

Arkia, Israel's internal air line, celebrates its tenth anniversary this year, with a record of continued expansion. Since its foundation in 1950, the line has had the same manager, Ya'akov Hozman, and has always paid its way.

Set up with the idea of linking the southern Negev with the rest of the country, Arkia has since branched out in a number of different directions, including overseas flights. But the backbone of the company's operations is still flights to Elath.

Despite the fact that some of its equipment is well on the way to superannuation, Arkia has an impressive safety record. So far, 375,700 passengers have been carried on 16,677 flights to Upper and Western Galilee, Elath, Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, and elsewhere.

**Recent improvements:** The original DC-3 planes Arkia are using have been improved, both from the passenger comfort point of view and the mechanical and safety aspects, but the time is approaching when they will have to be replaced, and this matter is under active consideration.

Recent improvements in passenger service include using an airfield on the outskirts of Tel Aviv, saving passengers a 1½-hour journey by road to and from Lydda airport.

With an average annual turnover of I£1.7 million, Arkia, owned in equal shares by the Histadrut and by El Al, has never received any subsidy, and has in addition paid considerable amounts of tax on profits earned in 1956 and 1957.

**In the black again:** 1958 was a deficit year, due mainly to lower fares and the opening of a new road to Elath. Last

year's income returned to normal, however, and turnover for 1960 is expected to reach at least I£2 million.

In 1959, Arkia started organising day and overnight "package" trips to Elath. The price charged included not only the flight, but meals, guided tours, Red Sea trips in glass-bottomed boats and overnight stays at first class hotels.

These trips have proved so popular, that they have this year been extended to Galilee by arrangement with the Egged bus co-operative, passengers flying one way and travelling by road the other.

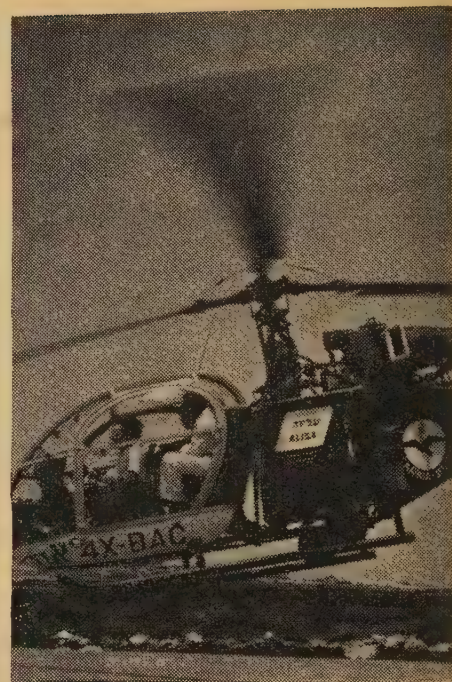
**Direct from Greece to Israel:** Arkia's overseas flights also started last year and with popular tourism developing into a major industry, Arkia has got in on the ground floor as one of the pioneers of economy travel.

The company is affiliated to the Mediterranean Club, an organisation which maintains low-priced holiday camps in various European countries, including one at Athens, and Arkia has been instrumental in extending the Club's activities to Israel.

It flies groups direct from Athens to Elath, where a seashore holiday camp awaits them. They have the choice of spending their entire ten-day stay at Elath, or of touring Israel by road and air. After just one announcement, all accommodation was sold out until September, and almost 1,000 people will be seeing Israel under the scheme.

**Chickens to Bulgaria:** The International Students' Travel Association has also granted Arkia some contracts for the operation of low-cost flights for students from Athens or Rome, transporting Israeli students to Europe at the same time.

Bulgaria also figures on Arkia's schedule. The company has a contract for flying plane loads of one-day old chicks there at regular intervals. In addition, many chartered flights are also operated



AN ARKIA HELICOPTER  
On the up and up

to Rhodes, Cyprus, Turkey and Greece for passengers and freight. In 1959, a total of 900 flying hours was flown by Arkia abroad. The 1960 figure is expected to exceed 1,200.

In addition to the four Dakotas—three owned and one chartered—Arkia's 53 employees, including 19 crew members, also operate helicopters. The helicopters carry passengers and are also used for such tasks as research projects in development areas, inspection of remote power lines and irrigation systems, flood relief work, police jobs, aerial photography, archaeological surveys, meteorological work, and so on.

**Prospects bright:** Having gone from strength to strength during its first decade, Arkia is looking forward now to greatly increased freight and passenger traffic and an even greater share of the tourist trade.

### TEL-AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE

The third week of July again witnessed very lively trading. At the beginning of the week most common shares suffered a rather sharp drop, but on Thursday prices rose again, and the final result was only a small fall in the Union Bank Index, from 241.5 to 240.6.

Oil shares were particularly active. At the beginning of the week Naphta fell heavily, and increasing turnover on news of further gas discoveries helped regain only part of the losses at the end of the week. The final quotation on July 21 was

U. B. SECURITIES INDEX			
	14.7	21.7	Tendency
DOLLAR BONDS:	93.6	93.0	Lower
INDEX BONDS:	99.4	99.1	Neglected
SHARES:	241.5	240.6	Irregular

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**UNION BANK SECURITIES INDEX 1959-100**



146. Lapidot (which owns the Heletz oil field) were quiet at prices around 5½. Ata and Kurdaneh textile shares went ex-10 per cent dividend in the form of bonus shares. Prices fluctuated but ended firm.

Bank Leumi shares went ex-rights, and rights trading was quite active, with rising prices. Arbitrage dealings with London induced a price increase of more than 100 per cent in a week—from 2/6 to 5/4½—for these rights, on the London Stock Exchange.

American-Israeli Paper Mills receded somewhat. The pending new issue will be offered almost exclusively to Israeli shareholders, as the American shareholders of the Paper Mills will probably hold off, and this issue weighs rather heavily on the market.

In general, markets took well liquidations by investors preparing for the financing of the many new issues expected during August and September.

The bond market was again lower. Dollar bonds fell again. Cost-of-living linked bonds however were somewhat firmer towards the end of the week on rumours of possible increases in price levels.

## NAHARIYA TOPS IN WORK AND PLAY

### BIGGEST PRIVATE DAIRY IN COUNTRY

Nahariya was founded by a group of German Jewish refugees in western Galilee, and recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. To mark the occasion, the town was granted full municipal status.

It has long been a favourite seaside resort, with its sandy beaches south of the Lebanese border, and it has come a long way from its beginnings as a township of 4,000 inhabitants.

Today it has a population of 18,000, and although it is still colloquially known as "Yecktown" ("Yecke" is a slightly contemptuous, though affectionate, slang term for a German Jew), its original German settlers have long since been outnumbered by Poles, Moroccans, Rumanians, Yemenites, and many others.

**Nearly a quarter of a century:** Founded as a rural settlement, Nahariya's character has changed since 1935. Not only is it a favourite holiday resort, but it is rapidly becoming one of northern Israel's industrial centres.

Richard Strauss and his wife Hilde have been part of Nahariya almost since its founding. Close on 25 years ago they left Ulm in Germany and settled on a



CASHING IN ON THE SURPLUS  
Emmenthaler from Galilee

farm in Nahariya, intending to grow fruit and vegetables and raise poultry.

But western Galilee's fertile soil and lush pasture, which stays green all year round—in contrast with most of the rest of the country—seemed ideally suitable for dairy farming.

**Two employees:** The smallness of the community would mean a large milk surplus, the Strausses were warned, but despite this Richard Strauss went ahead with his idea. Soon the threatened unmarketable surplus materialised.

Strauss and his wife decided that if the milk could not be sold fresh, they would make it into cheese. Together with two workers, they started a "production line" and went into business.

Today Nahariya Dairy Strauss Ltd. is the largest privately owned dairy in the country, employing 60 people during the brief off-season and 100 at peak times. The dairy has its own distribution centre in Haifa, and an annual turnover of £1½ million. Sales are expected to double this year.

A large variety of cheese is produced, among them the now famous "Galil" (a kind of Emmenthaler) a finely matured and cured Edam, cottage cheese, Port Salut, Tilsit, Romadour, Limburger, and a choice of sheep-milk cheese (including Roquefort) from milk supplied by both Jewish and Arab neighbourhood farmers.

Mechanisation has always had priority at Strauss's. Even before the reparations agreement, Richard Strauss had invested heavily in modern equipment.

**Completely mechanised:** Reparations provided an added stimulus, and today the dairy, thanks largely to new machin-

ery received from Germany, is one hundred per cent mechanised.

A modern cold storage room is at present under construction, but Richard Strauss is looking for new investment, preferably from abroad, to continue expansion and modernisation.

Under the guidance of an experienced dairy engineer, and with the increasingly active participation of Richard Strauss's son, who studied modern dairying in Switzerland and will soon be off to Europe and the U.S.A. to acquaint himself with modern marketing techniques, the Strauss Dairy seems set for continued progress.

Now that imports of American surplus cheese have ended, the industry will, according to Richard Strauss, soon find its feet.

**Government loan:** "We can compete against imported cheese," he claims, "that is, imported cheese at competitive prices, but give-away American cheese imports nearly ruined local industry."

The Nahariya Dairy recently got a £100,000 Government loan, but future Government aid should prove unnecessary, if the industry is permitted to develop naturally, finding its own place in the pattern of supply and demand.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, Ltd., 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882.

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#### BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

**Fri. 29th July:** 20.15 The News, 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports, 20.30 Sabbath Programme

**Sat. 30th July:** 20.15 The News, 20.25 The Lighter Side, 20.35 This Week's Portion, by Rabbi Bernard Casper, 20.40 Cantorial Music.

**Sun. 31st July:** 20.15 The News, 20.25 "Heritage"—Tisha B'Av: The Jewish Day of Mourning, 20.40 "In the Jewish World."

**Mon. 1st Aug.:** 20.15 The News, 20.25 Newsreel, 20.35 Music—From Metulla to Eilat.

**Tues. 2nd Aug.:** 20.15 The News, 20.25 Commentary, 20.30 Readings for Tisha B'Av.

**Wed. 3rd Aug.:** 20.15 The News, 20.25 Tune of the Week, 20.30 Round and About.

**Thurs. 4th Aug.:** 20.15 The News, 20.25 Editorial Opinion, 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation.



# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by J.P.A.-J.N.F. Public Relations Department, 65 Southampton Row, W.C.1 Telephone: MUSeum 6111

## CHIEF RABBI'S LETTER TO MINISTERS STRESSES KOL NIDRE APPEAL ON SEPTEMBER 30

Chief Rabbi Israel Brodie has again addressed an appeal to all synagogue ministers to give pulpit support to the Kol Nidre Appeal for Israel, which will this year take place on Friday evening, September 30.

Dr. Brodie makes the point that effective aid to Israel should be sustained and not be given only at those times when Israel's difficulties are highlighted by some dramatic circumstance. Here is the text of his message:

"Jews the world over have come to accept the tasks of aiding the State of Israel morally, socially and financially as a religious, as well as a national and humanitarian, duty. This aid, to be effective, must not be intermittent, given only at times when the needs of Israel are impressed upon us by some dramatic circumstance; rather must it be constant and persistent, to help the steady and progressive consolidation of the new State on sure foundations.

"Thus, while Israel is at present not faced with any immediate emergency, it has to cope with the rehabilitation and absorption of 50,000 immigrants who have recently arrived and are not yet integrated in the life of the State. Many

thousands of others, particularly those settled near her sensitive borders, still require the means whereby they may become self-supporting. From a wider point of view, the State must develop its connections, friendship and influence with the new and emerging nations of the world, in cultural as much as in the economic field.

"For all these purposes, the need for aid by Jewish communities everywhere is as urgent as ever, and I therefore once again ask that you make an appeal from the pulpit at Kol Nidre on behalf of the institutions working in Israel.

"The institutions benefitting from the proceeds of the Appeal are the Joint Palestine Appeal; Children and Youth Aliyah; the United Jewish Relief Appeal; the Friends of the Anti-T.B. League of Israel; the Centre for Religious Education in Israel (Mercaz Hachinuch Hadati); Keren Yaldenu; and the Medical Aid Fund for Yeshivah Students in Israel."

An appeal for Israel on Kol Nidre evening has been the practice in the synagogues of this country for some ten years. It has realised altogether more than half a million pounds as an "extra" for the various causes that it serves.

## BASIC LANDS LAW FOR ISRAEL

### KNESSET RATIFICATION

On Wednesday, July 20, the Knesset in Jerusalem approved and ratified the Basic Lands Law which brings the Government and the Jewish National Fund towards a still closer partnership.

Simply put, the measure legislates for the development of the land resources of Israel by means of a Joint Land Authority in which the Jewish National Fund will be responsible for reclamation and afforestation of all public lands. These together constitute 90 per cent of the entire area of Israel and applies to it the J.N.F. doctrine that land may not be sold or alienated from the Jewish people as a whole.

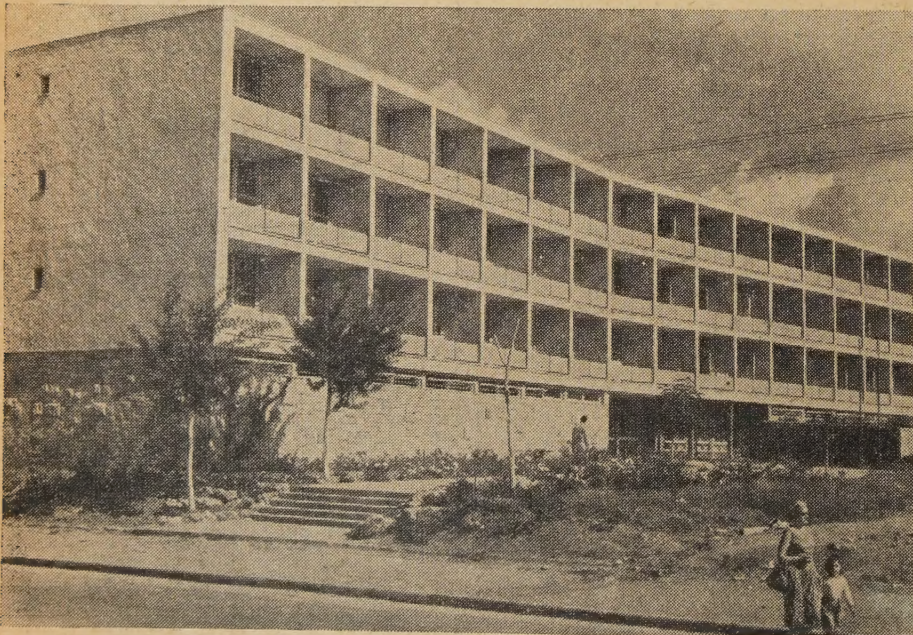
This new accord has been under negotiation for some three years, and was first elaborated by Dr. A. Granott. Speaking to a meeting of the Inner Zionist General Council two years ago, Joseph Weitz of the Land and Development Division of the Keren Kayemeth described the agreement now completed as "opening the way to tackle the task of absorbing millions of Jews in the coming years with redoubled effort."

Two other laws which take cognisance of the legal intricacies of the new regulation of land issues in Israel received ratification on Monday, July 25.

## HULEH ATTRACTS TOURISTS

Because of the ever-growing number of visitors to the Huleh Nature Reserve, the Jewish National Fund is speeding up its plans to convert this area into an organised and supervised tourist centre. After the Fund has completed its plans for the centre it will be offered as a concession to private bodies. Plans for the development of the area include the leasing of parking sites for vehicles, building look-out towers, boating on the lake, the preparation of plaques and maps explaining the drainage project and information about the local flora and fauna.

Sites will be allocated for picnickers and paths laid to give access to those parts of the Reserve open to the public. The work is being planned and carried out in co-operation with the Society for the Protection of Nature.



Immigrants from Britain are accommodated at Beth Brodetsky (shown above) when they first arrive in Israel. Their smooth transition to citizenship is one of the functions of the Chief Rabbi's Appeal.



## J P A - J N F NEWS

SOUTHPORT MAKES  
A DATE IN OCTOBER

Traditionally the city campaign which finds up the year's effort, Southport P.A. committee decided at a recent meeting to launch the local appeal on Sunday, October 16, at the Birkdale Palace Hotel.

There has been a reorganisation of the committee which brings J. Smush and L. Solomon, two of the group's honorary vice-presidents, to the helm again. Both Messrs. Smush and Solomon have held prominent positions in Southport communal affairs for many years.

Other members of the committee are as follows: John Bloom, M. Fletcher, L. Woolf, hon. vice-presidents; Maurice Myers, E. Caplan, J. Rosen, B. Huglin, vice-chairman; H. Green, hon. treasurer; Mrs. Raie Green, hon. secretary.

J.N.F. FUNCTIONS DEPARTMENT  
APPOINTMENT

Highly-deserved recognition has been afforded by the J.N.F. Administrative Committee to a senior officer of the staff whose good services to the Jewish National Fund go back 27 years.

This is R. J. Friedmann, who has been appointed director of the functions department. This most important and highly successful branch of J.N.F. activity has long been Mr. Friedmann's responsibility, for he was previously organising secretary of the department.



Hilary Clive, vice-chairman of the J.N.F. Golf Championships, who last week participated in the Sprite professional-amateur tournament at Selsdon Park. Mr. Clive is a member of Potters Bar Golf Club.

GRUENBAUM  
FOREST

## HONOURS ZIONIST VETERAN

Itzhak Gruenbaum, a pioneer Zionist leader who recently celebrated his 80th birthday, has been awarded a tribute in the form of a forest in his name by his many friends of all parties within Israel.

The location is Ruhama, an area on the edge of the Negev, and at an impressive ceremony many thousands of saplings were planted. These trees will bear the names of kibbutzim, local authorities, Zionist groups and public institutions, all of which have been associated with Mr. Gruenbaum during his many years in Israel. Messages of congratulations from President Ben-Zvi and from several Cabinet Ministers were received at the ceremony, which was presided over by Abraham Kamini of the J.N.F. Board of Governors.

## THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

**N. LONDON:** Mrs. Chodosh, 79 Osbaldeston Road, N.16, £6.15.3. Mr. L. B. Sigler, 62 Chase Way, N.14, £4.11.0. Mrs. Larzinsky, 1b Fountayne Road, N.16, £3.8.9. Mr. H. Cohen, 7 Cedra Court, N.16, £2.8.9. Mrs. A. Glassman, 19 Cedra Court, N.16, £2.8.0. Mr. S. Davis, 62 Arnos Grove, N.14, £2.6.9. Mrs. P. Levy, 31 Lakenheath, N.14, £2.3.9. Mrs. J. R. Brot, 11 Morton Way, N.14, £2.0.0. Mr. Kleyman, 11 Cedi Road, N.14, £2.0.0.

**E. LONDON:** Messrs. R. Goodman Ltd., 2 Swanfield Street, E.2, £2.8.0. R.K.S. Furniture, 57 Redchurch Street, E.2, £2.2.0. Merrivale Juveniles, 6 Reflection House, Cheshire Street, E.2, £2.0.6. Mr. H. Alpert, 134c and f Kingsland Road, E.2, £2.0.0.

**W. LONDON:** Miss Hull, 15 Watchfield Court, Sutton Court Road, W.4, £3.0.0. Mrs. Benmax, 2 Park Close, W.4, £2.18.3. Mr. Jack Silver, 4 Weymouth Court, Weymouth Street, W.1, £2.14.6.

**N.W. LONDON:** Mr. Miller, 95 Greenfield Gardens, N.W.2, £8.14.9. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Nicholls, 155 Beaufort Park, N.W.11, £6.11.6. Mrs. L. Lesser, 5 Allingham Court, N.W.3, £5.14.0. Mr. L. Bagrit, Upper Terrace House, N.W.3, £5.0.0. Mr. Jack Braham, 117 Beaufort Park, N.W.11, £3.17.6. Mrs. M. Hollaender, 13 Eton Rise, N.W.3, £3.12.0. Mrs. Peskin, 32 Eton Court, Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £3.3.0. Dr. Rudolf Bienenfeld, 14 Arkwright Road, N.W.3, £3.3.0. Mr. L. L. Roth, 54 Lyndale Avenue, N.W.2, £2.14.6. Mr. White, 107 Cheviot Gardens, N.W.2, £2.10.0. Mrs. C. Powell, 26d Daleham Gardens, N.W.3, £2.10.0. Mr. R. Hahn, 55 Gilling Court, N.W.3, £2.5.6. Mr. B. Segal, 124 Cheviot Gardens, N.W.2, £2.5.2. Mr. Kasriel, 46 Eton Court, N.W.3, £2.4.0. Mr. Lunn, 73 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mr. S. R. Cohen, 95 Cleveland Gardens, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. J. M. Wiseman, 46 Farm Avenue, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Tischler, 16 Beaufort Drive, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Ratner, 98 Beaufort Park, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. L. Eschwege, 11 Heath Court, Fognal, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mr. Anthony Burstein, Vanity Fair, 70 Heath Street, N.W.3, £2.0.0.

**COCKFOSTERS:** Mrs. Lennard, 15 Freston Gardens, £2.4.9. Mr. Lerner, 83 Belmont Avenue, £2.0.0.

**ILFORD:** Mrs. Conway, 46 Stonehall Avenue, £6.0.0. Mr. A. J. Clapman, 75 Royston Gardens, £4.5.6. Mrs. Schoot, 533 Eastern Avenue, £3.0.0. Mrs. B. Mendel, 5 Royston Gardens, £2.12.6.

**NORTHWOOD:** Mrs. A. Rubin, 'Yoxford', Dene Road, £2.0.0.

**RUISLIP:** Mr. J. Levene, 116 Angus Drive, £2.17.6. Mrs. A. Zimond, £2.10.5. Mr. M. Segal, £2.3.6.

**TWICKENHAM:** Mr. Simons, 44 Lebanon Park, £2.0.0.

**EASTBOURNE:** Mrs. P. Panto, 18 Pashley Road, £3.7.2. Mrs. I. Panto, 178 Willingdon Road, £2.3.0. Miss Kaplan, Meads Road, £2.0.0.

**HARROGATE:** Fox and Pollock, Manor Hotel, Clarence Drive, £6.17.0. I. Bryer, 6a Parliament Street,

Mr. Gruenbaum was a lawyer and journalist in Poland and the leader of the Jewish minority representatives in the Polish Sejm. When the Provisional Government of Israel was established, in May 1948, he was appointed Minister of the Interior.

COCKFOSTERS'  
PROGRESS

A booster was given to the J.P.A. campaign in Cockfosters and North Southgate last week with a visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Lennard of Jacob Halevy, European chairman of the World Jewish Congress. The Chair was taken by H. J. Osterley, who had recently returned from a study-tour of Israel.

Mr. Halevy gave a philosophic emphasis to his account of the relations between Diaspora Jewry and the State of Israel. There was a most generous response in terms of financial help for Israel's reconstruction, and £500 was raised.

£6.10.0. A. Olswang, 69 Cornwall Road, £5.1.6. I. Rosen, 18 Warwick Crescent, £3.5.5. P. Rakusen, "Carphill", Cavendish Avenue, £3.0.0. Miss J. Goldsmith, 33 Kent Road, £2.17.0. L. Plotkin, 17 Rutland Road, £2.16.0. M. Herman, 23 Almsford Avenue, £2.12.6. S. Heller, 21 Cavendish Avenue, £2.12.0. Arnold Burton, Carlshead House, Sicklinghall, Collingham Bridge, £2.12.0. S. H. Burton, Crimble Hill, Fulwith Mill Lane, £2.12.0. E. Margolin, 10 St. James Drive, £2.12.0. C. Margolis, 5 Manor Drive, £2.12.0. Miss E. Opet, 12 St. Mary's Avenue, £2.12.0. Mrs. S. Cope, 15 Duchy Road, £2.12.0. P. M. Burton, 20 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7, £2.12.0. Mr. S. Morris, 9 Manor Road, £2.12.0. M. Blumenthal, 9 Heath Grove, £2.12.0. M. Cohen, 9 Stray Walk, £2.12.0. L. Royston, 45 Harlow Oval, £2.12.0. Dr. L. Robson, Spencer House, Kings Close, Ackworth Road, Pontefract, £2.12.0. Mrs. B. Anker, 54 Cornwall Road, £2.2.0. H. Krebs, Kent Road, £2.0.0.

**LEEDS** (all at £2.12.0): Dr. V. Lewis, 4 Southfield Avenue, 17. E. Smith, 757 Scott Hall Road, 17. J. Ognall, 48 Kedleston Road, 8. J. Rivlin, 10 Nursery Lane, 17. E. M. Rowlands, 7 Sandmoor Avenue, 17. C. Jacobson, 2 Southlands Crescent, 17. Mrs. L. Michaelson, Mayo House, North Lane, 8. Mr. M. Saunders, 128 Street Lane, 17. G. Fox, 7 Broomhill Avenue, 17. S. Morris, 7 Broomhill Crescent, 17. S. Israel, 996 Scott Hall Road, 17. Mrs. S. Labofsky, 379 Street Lane, 17. Mr. Moss, 56 Talbot Avenue, 17. Mrs. E. Silman, 444 Street Lane, 17. J. Taylor, 435 Street Lane, 17. L. Porton, 13 Stainburn Crescent, 17. R. Myers, 853 Scott Hall Road, 17. Dr. H. Taylor, 24 Moorland Drive, 17. B. Burton, 7 Park Villas, 8. Dr. M. S. Laurie, Treghullow, Oakwood Lane, 8. Mrs. E. Stross, 2 Ingledeve Drive, 8. H. Brown, 28 Nunroyd Road, 17. Mr. S. Harrison, Whittington House, Otley Road, Bramhope, Dr. H. B. Brown, 14 Primley Park Road, 17. B. Andjel, 3 York Place, 1. A. Glynn, 685 Scott Hall Road, 17. Mrs. A. Brook, 349 Street Lane, 17. M. Ross, Pride Products, A. Livingstone, Pride Products, Dr. S. M. Levy, 576 King Lane, 17. B. Sandler, 17 Park Lane, 8. L. Harrison, The Croft, Harrogate Road, 17. Dr. M. Masser, 4 Wigton Grove, 17. S. Bloom, 69 Kedleston Road, 8. H. Rose, 2 The Willows, 17.

**LEICESTER:** Mrs. H. Bucks, 27 Drury Lane, Oadby, £2.0.0.

**NORTHAMPTON:** Mr. L. Blake, 112 Holly Road, £2.10.0. Mr. and Mrs. V. Nathan, £2.2.0. Mr. W. Aber, £2.1.6.

**OXFORD:** Mr. Delcove, 6 Havelock Road, Cowley, £3.2.3. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, 55 Blenheim Drive, £2.5.2. Prof. and Mrs. Frankel, The Knoll House, Kinky Hill, £2.2.0. Mrs. Lesheim, 11 Townsend Square, £2.0.3. Sir I. Berlin, Headington House, Headington, £2.0.0. Miss Singer, 56 Barton Road, £2.0.0.

**PLYMOUTH:** Mrs. Richman, 8 Michael Road, £4.17.9. Miss B. Deggots, 18 St. Lawrence Road, £2.13.0.



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